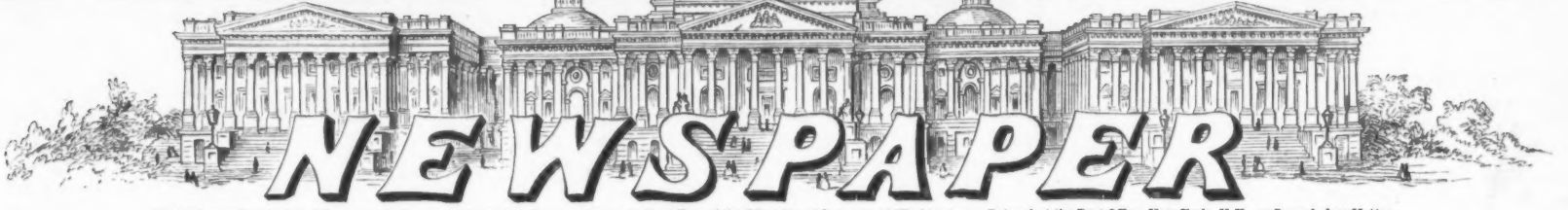


*N. J. Beach*

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

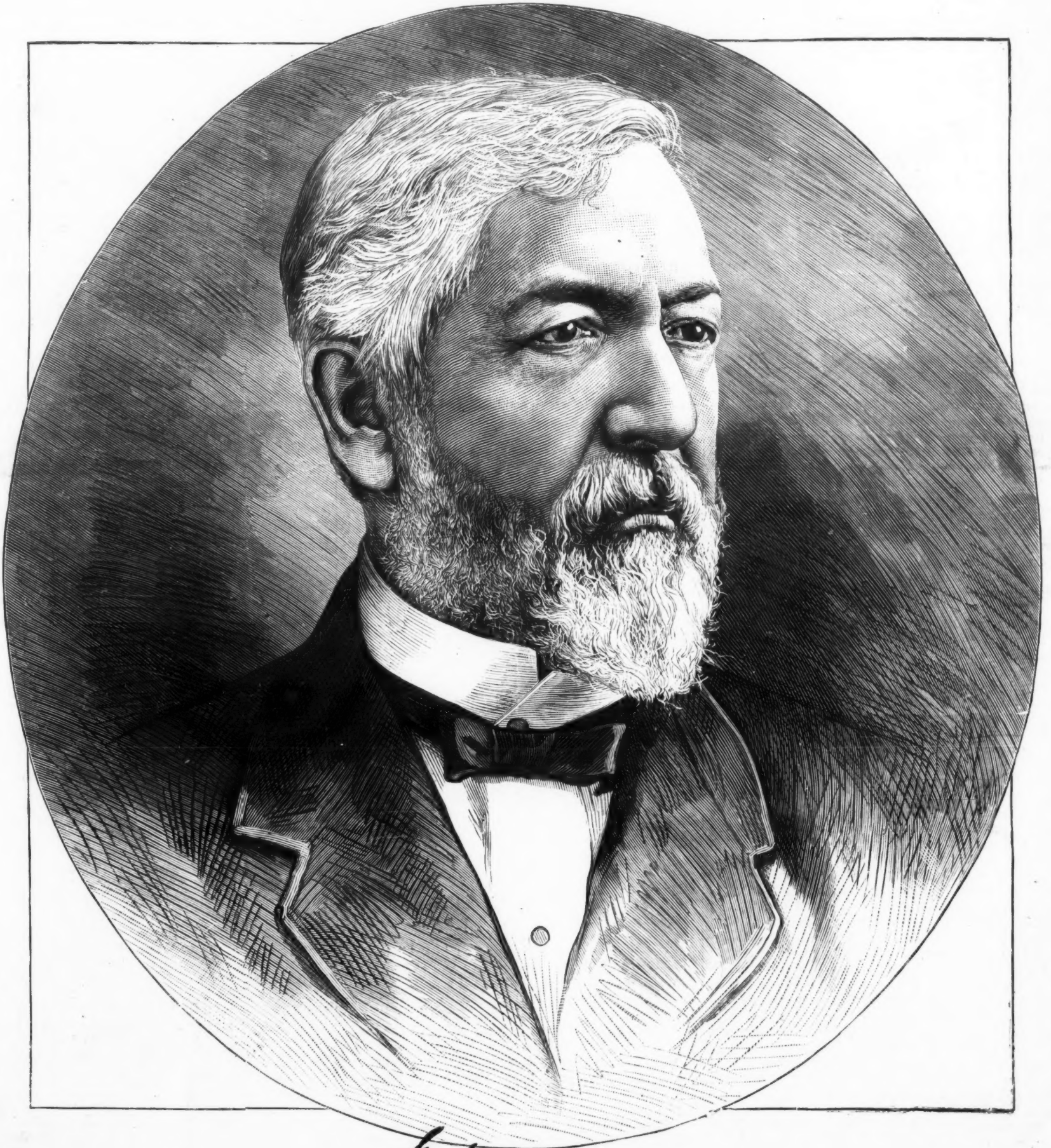


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*J. G. Blaine*

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEE PAGE 262.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1884.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL  
NOMINATION.

THE nomination of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for President is not unexpected. As we said in our issue of March 29th, the chances have been in his favor from the very commencement of the struggle which culminated last week at Chicago. He is the peculiar representative—the idol, so to speak—of the positive, aggressive element of the party, of those especially who have come to the front in its councils during the struggles and triumphs of the last fifteen years; and he had the added advantage of more nearly representing the Garfield Administration than any other candidate. When we remember the profound reverence in which the memory of the martyred President is held, it is easy to understand that this representative relation of Mr. Blaine has been a very considerable factor of strength. There can be no doubt that, by the great mass of Republican voters, his nomination will be hailed with genuine satisfaction. At the same time, the nomination is not, and will not be, acceptable to a considerable number of Republicans who have come to be known as Independents. To them Mr. Blaine is the representative of methods in politics which they hold to be pernicious and as dangerous to the highest public interests. They construe certain incidents in his public career, also, as indicating a want of that nice purity of character which should be found in all incumbents of the Executive office. They admit his great ability and concede to him all the qualities of consummate leadership; but they object that he is impetuous, sometimes rash, always spectacular, and they insist that, in the present condition of the country, personal unselfishness, independence of purely partisan influences and, above all, sobriety of judgment, are more desirable and more necessary to sound and safe administration than any and all other qualities, however brilliant or conspicuous. The President of the United States, as they put it, should be a man "possessing the staying qualities of the sturdiest American character"—one whose name will give a sense of security to the people alike in moments of calm and hours of storm.

What this class of voters will finally do cannot now, of course, be foreseen. In the event of the nomination of a Democratic candidate who is not too pronounced a partisan, and whose career has shown him to be in sympathy with reform and the elevation of our politics, some of them may give him their support. If no such candidate is nominated, a third and Independent nominee may be placed in the field, with electoral tickets in some of the States. Such a ticket, however, would scarcely prove a serious incident in the canvass. Men of real convictions, who appreciate the value of their votes, prefer, as a rule, to make them actually effective in determining results. We suspect that, at the last, some of those who now express dissatisfaction with Mr. Blaine's nomination, will give in their adhesion and vote with the party. A few, still discontented, will perhaps stand stubbornly aloof to the bitter end. Viewing the situation in all its bearings, this seems to us to be its practical significance. The Democracy have another great opportunity; and the result of the next election will depend very largely upon the use they make of it.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE SYSTEM.

THE steady and rapid growth of large cities makes the problem of providing suitable dwellings for the poor a more and more difficult one every day. This tendency towards the development of vast centres of population is a marked characteristic of the age, and there is no telling where it may stop. London has tripled its population during the present century. New York contains twenty times as many people as it did in the year 1800, and Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg each exhibit a comparable increase.

Of course, it is useless to argue against so decided a tendency, but taking it for granted that it is going to continue, it is incumbent upon the public authorities to provide against the evils that go hand in hand with it. As it is, there is scarcely any legal limit to the height and size of buildings, and the result is that parts of New York are more crowded than any other portion of the globe. The inevitable consequence of this will be moral and physical degeneration, for which the pecuniary gain will prove a very slight compensation.

The remedy proposed by Professor Felix Adler is the exercise of charity and humanity on the part of the rich. As a matter of duty, they are exhorted to be satisfied with smaller gains and lower rents. But it is obvious that a general reduction of rents in New York would be quickly followed by a more decided tendency of people cityward, and the difficulty would be increased instead of diminished.

The only practical means of preventing overcrowding, so far as now appears, is the amendment of our building and sanitary laws. Property-owners should not be allowed to cover so large a proportion of the land with

buildings as at present, and there ought to be a limit to the height to which they may be carried. This would, of course, be against the pecuniary interest of landowners, as they would not be able to reap the same advantage in the increase of land values as at present, and it would, to some extent, interfere with the profits of manufacturers. But these are slight sacrifices which ought to be made for the sake of higher and more general interests. It is to be hoped that under the Act, just approved by Governor Cleveland, authorizing an inquiry into the character and condition of tenement houses in this city, a Commission will be appointed of intelligent and practical men who will go into the subject thoroughly and exhaustively, and report, for the abatement of existing evils, some plan which will command the approval of the Legislature and the public.

DYNAMITE IN IRISH POLITICS.

THE most interesting phase of the dynamite policy is its place as a factor in Irish politics. That the London explosions are the work of Irish conspirators there can be little doubt. We do not believe that O'Donovan Rossa's anxiety to father them means anything more than an anxiety to exploit the occurrences as an advertisement for himself; nor do we believe that the conspiracy has its roots in American soil. There exists a body of Irishmen who are so affected by the contemplation of English rule that they are utterly desperate. That they are in earnest is proved by the fact that they execute their most audacious plot a few weeks after several of their number have been sentenced to terrible penalties in English prisons. That they are efficient conspirators is shown by the nature of their plot; while the English detectives are boasting that they now know all about the dynamiters and that they have specially guarded the threatened district, an explosion takes place in Scotland Yard itself, the headquarters of the detectives, and in the Carlton Club House, the heart of the specially guarded district, and seventeen packages of dynamite are found deposited as a silent threat beneath the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, the junction of several of London's greatest thoroughfares.

But what do these dynamiters aim at effecting by these explosions? The idea of fighting England, by blowing up a house or two, into "freeing Ireland" is arrant bosh. The dynamiters can annoy, but so can the musquito, an entirely desperate creature. There is only one way in which Ireland can attain Home Rule, and that is by the skilled and united action of an Irish Party in Parliament, having the public opinion of the whole Irish people at their back. The dynamite policy, which is indorsed by but an infinitesimal fraction of Irish opinion, is the worst obstacle in Mr. Parnell's path.

But the quarter to which the dynamite policy is a really serious danger is the Irish population in England. Should any loss of life ensue from one of these explosions, the lives of thousands of innocent Irishmen—and women, and children, too, for a popular riot spares no one—would not be worth ten minutes' purchase. The temper of the English people has been sorely tried by the explosions; it only needs the shedding of some English blood to light their wrath into a flame. An anti-Irish riot would rage in every English manufacturing town worse than the riots in Cornwall two years ago. Mr. Parnell and the Irish members of Parliament are put in more danger by dynamite than the most obnoxious English official, for the Irish members of Parliament are the very first an exasperated mob would lynch.

RICH EXPECTATIONS.

THE American heirs of "the Hyde estate in England" are about to hold another meeting and raise more funds to send another lawyer to London to find out who is in possession of this property, amounting to the trifle of \$377,000,000. This is one of those phantom estates that people with weak backs and a lively imagination are always chasing.

The great Carpenter claim has just been settled, and the result is not encouraging. It was supposed to be perfectly well established that William Carpenter died in London, at the age of ninety-seven, in the year 1700, a wealthy bachelor, leaving property now amounting to \$200,000,000. The Carpenters raised a great fund, and sent a vigorous man after the estate. He reports, after spending several years and thousands of dollars, that (1) action for recovery of the estate has been barred over and over again by statutes of limitation; (2) all estates of this sort have long since reverted to the Crown; (3) the Carpenters who raised the fund to send him are not the legal heirs of the William Carpenter who died in England in the year 1700, at the age of ninety-seven; (4) the venerable William Carpenter left no real or portable property whatever; and (5) there never was any such man.

A few months ago our consul in London made a report concerning all the imaginary and unclaimed wealth of Americans in England, setting forth that these vast estates were wholly mythical and chimerical, and that people yearning after them had better go to work. Yet the phantom-estate game is as active as ever, and London claim agents write that "the money is here and can no doubt be recovered" if fees are continued long enough. Among the estates still more or less actively worked

are the following: Anneke Jans, \$317,000,000; Baker, \$250,000,000; Hugh Mosher, \$200,000,000; Chadwick, \$37,000,000; Edwards, \$90,000,000; Ingraham, nearly \$500,000,000; Hyde (three "estates"), \$377,000,000; Hedges, \$250,000,000; Jennings, \$400,000,000; Kern, \$200,000,000; Leak, \$100,000,000; Merritt, \$15,000,000; Shepherd, \$175,000,000; Trotter, \$200,000,000; Townley-Chase, \$1,800,000,000 (!); Lawrence Townley, about \$500,000,000; Van Horn, \$4,000,000; Webber, some \$50,000,000; Weiss, \$20,000,000. We have omitted the Burnham and the Governor-William-Bradford "estates," because we forget just how many hundred millions they amount to, and we should not like to understate their value a single farthing. In the above magnificent list, by-the-way, people like Merritt and Van Horn, with their pitiful four and fifteen millions each, appear as mere paupers. They must feel cheap if they have any sensitiveness whatever.

NEEDED AT HOME.

GREAT BRITAIN some time ago sent us her Salvation Army. We in turn kindly lent the Mother Country our own Moody and Sankey for a while. The success of the American evangelist among the unconverted Britons has been most gratifying. Their fame has spread far and wide. As a result they are in lively demand. An urgent request has just been sent from evangelical Christians in far-off India. It is that Moody and Sankey will come there and teach millions of darkened Hindoo souls to lay hold on the Christian hope. At the same moment Protestant Irish are also moved in spirit to send a "monster petition" imploring the two evangelists to come and inaugurate a revival of religion in Ireland. They say they believe the time is ripe for such a movement. These thoughtful petitioners perhaps discern mysterious relations between dynamite and revivals.

But Moody and Sankey will not go to Ireland. They see persuasive hands that beckon them backwards to their native land. To requests for their presence in other countries, the evangelists answer only that they are coming home. They will spend the next few seasons in America.

Their conclusion is a wise one. If there ever was a time when evangelizing efforts were needed in the United States, it is now. Two years of such essential work might well be put in alone in that desperate and dangerous locality of New York known as Wall Street. The power of Christianity was once conspicuously shown in the reclamation of Five Points. But Wall Street needs the gospel more than Five Points ever did. The characters that haunt its shades are a stiff-necked and perverse generation beyond computation. They need laboring with urgency. To convert them to Christian living would be a triumph of the gospel far surpassing the gaining over of a few Hottentot negroes.

Then, too, this is Presidential year. It will be a terrible time. It will require all the singing and exhortation of even Moody and Sankey to keep our candidates in the straight and narrow path. By all means let our American evangelists come home.

SUMMER VACATION SCHOOLS.

A WAY of spending the Summer vacation is developing itself in this country that is worth while. The horrible ennui of the old-fashioned watering-place is something appalling to one past the gosling age. To eat, to read novels, to yawn in one another's faces—that was about all. A few weeks of this life bored soul and body unspeakably.

It was, perhaps, the Chautauqua Sunday-school reunions that began to change things. At any rate the movement began and spread. Summer vacation people are finding out how to spend their time so as to get both pleasure and profit out of it. Change is rest. At many of the quiet rural resorts Summer classes in science and languages have been formed. An hour of the day spent in studying French or German, another hour occupied in conversing in those tongues, will be a pleasant break to the former bored listlessness of Summer resort life. Americans are the poorest linguists in the world. Such hours will bring them up in the tongues, and take away this reproach. The botany and the chemistry that can be learned thus, too, wholly in the way of diversion, will open up new fields of delight to many minds. It is a good sign to hear that these Summer classes are becoming very popular.

DIGNITY IN HIGH HATS.

THOSE forty merchants in a town in Illinois who recently pledged themselves to wear high hats, so as to increase the dignity of the town, are entitled to as much praise for originality of conception as those rural New Yorkers who some time ago proposed to erect a monument to Adam. Nothing so unique has ever before been suggested.

A high hat was at one time, doubtless, a badge of respectability, and it is still so to a certain extent. Its peculiar construction and liability to damage renders necessary a dignity of carriage and placidity of temper which adds to the impressiveness of the wearer.



As a symbol of gentility it is now, however, no more worthy of consideration than in the case of the South Sea Islander, whose entire outfit was a high hat and a linen collar. Not a very presentable evening dress certainly. Still, scant as it was, it suited the Islander's conventional idea of respectability. Bolivar's troopers, who, in the Columbian wars, were draped in a square blanket with a slit in the centre for the head, very likely came to regard their simple uniform as very respectable; and so it was, while there was no better.

Possibly in the Illinois town, where coachmen and serving-men have not yet become features of the evolution of society, the wearing of high hats as proposed may accomplish all that is anticipated. The rural customers of these forty good men and true may view with awe and reverence the wonderful cranial appendage that has been so potent as to change the quondam dealer in drygoods and groceries into an embryo gentleman. There is another way, however, in which they could increase the prestige of the town and that of themselves which they have probably overlooked. Were they to agree to sell no adulterated articles, give full weight and measure and render correct bills, they would do more to make their place of residence illustrious than they will in five decades by donning high hats.

#### ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE latest dynamite skirmish in London, like those which preceded it, made a great scare, while doing comparatively little real harm. There is no indication that any one concerned in the affair has been discovered. The chiefs of the dynamite party in Paris declare that the authors of the London explosions have escaped from England, and are now in a safe retreat, planning new and more extensive outrages. In view of this fact, it is with curious inconsistency that one of the leading newspapers of France, the *République Française*, echoes the indignant protests against the United States which heretofore have come to us from England on the occasion of each Fenian flurry.

There has been little apparent change in the condition of affairs in the Sudan. Activity prevails in Osman Digna's camp near Suakim, and his forces are said to number 7,000 men, including several tribes which were dispersed after the recent battles. The Mahdi's followers talk wildly of going to preach a religious war in Mecca itself, and the Red Sea ports are continually menaced. The sensational rumor that General Gordon had left Khartoum and escaped up the Nile probably had its origin in the fact that he is making reconnaissances by boat above and below Khartoum.

Preparations have been made in London for the reception of the members of the Egyptian Conference. The vital questions affecting the future of Egypt are now under discussion between England and France with a view to agreement before the Conference meets. These preliminaries are said to be tending towards a favorable result, although France refuses to deviate from the stand she has taken. There has been an impression that the British Government was prepared to grant too much to France. The Liberal whips, however, deny the existence of any alleged circular signed by Liberal members of Parliament protesting against the surrender of England's position in Egypt to France.

Russia is still at work "defining her frontier," which appears to be in a chronic state of expansion. During the coming Autumn a mixed Russo-British commission is expected to convene to determine upon the boundary of the northern Afghan frontier.

In Constantinople there is always a more or less intimate connection between court intrigues and personal fatalities in high quarters. The ex-Sultan Mourad is now said to be a raving madman. The report is associated with the announcement that it was the intention of the present Sultan's supporters speedily to announce Mourad's death.

In anticipation of trouble between the Orangemen and the Nationalists at the latter's meeting at Newry, the Irish Executive last week explained the policy adopted by the Government in regard to public meetings and demonstrations. While not permitting counter demonstrations on the part of the Orangemen to be held at the same time and place as the Nationalist meetings, the Government will not (says the letter) interfere with such counter demonstrations provided they are held at such times and places as will not bring hostile bodies into collision. This decision exasperated the loyalists in the North of Ireland. The present difficulty arose last Autumn, when the leaguers carried their campaign into Ulster and began to hold meetings for the discussion of the land question. The so-called "invasion" of Ulster was really in furtherance of agrarian reforms only, in which Catholic and Protestant farmers alike are interested. Counter demonstrations were held at the same times and places as the Nationalist meetings, and the opposing factions frequently came to blows. The new orders of the British Government are designed to prevent a repetition of scenes of violence.

It transpires that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Minister Lowell is about to resign his position. On the contrary, he expects to retain his present position until formally recalled. Mr. Gladstone announces that Parliamentary redistribution of seats will be dealt with during the present Parliament.

Among recent movements showing a tendency of churches of all creeds to meet on broader lines, of more nearly becoming one in Christian brotherhood, not the least interesting is the discussion among prominent Jewish Rabbis and their congregations of the feasibility of holding services on the Gentile Sabbath. These services, of course, would be in addition to those on the Jewish Sabbath, but the serious consideration of such a proposition, even should it fail of accomplishment, marks a progressive and liberal spirit that would have seemed impossible not many years ago.

PREPARATIONS are now under way for the third season of the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, opening next month. Established by the efforts of the then Adjutant-general Townsend, in spite of the opposition of Governor Cornell, and taken up last year with enthusiasm and carried on with intelligence by Adjutant-general Farnsworth, with the hearty concurrence of Governor Cleveland, the good results are already apparent in the improving status of the National Guard of the State. The entire practicability and great usefulness of the camp have already been so thoroughly demonstrated as to make its permanency imperative to the public welfare. The National Guards of Pennsylvania have also been ordered into camp at Gettysburg, in August, and in some other States the citizen-soldiers

will have similar opportunities for familiarizing themselves with duties which they are liable at any moment to be called on to perform. The Cincinnati riot is still sufficiently near in point of time to emphasize all that has been said in the past, backed up by other riots and the great strikes, as to the vital necessity of an instantly available, always reliable, and entirely efficient body of militiamen in each State and all cities.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON wants Congress to appropriate \$150,000 for a vessel and gun in which to demonstrate the utility of his submarine torpedo. The projectile, discharged under water, is twenty-five feet long, weighs 1,500 pounds and is capable of carrying an explosive charge of 300 pounds. The Secretary of the Navy, with commendable prudence, recommends Congress first to determine the value of the weapon itself before making the asked-for appropriation; at the same time, as we at present have no way of meeting a marine enemy on the surface of the water, it might not be a bad idea for us to equip ourselves for their sub-aqueous extermination, if needs be.

THE law prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine went into effect June 1st. The immediate result was the closing of the largest manufactory—the one which claims to be the only producer of "pure, sweet and healthful" oleomargarine, and all the rest are bogus. Other factories continue open, and declare that they will resist the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In this contest the law will meet a severe trial, but the struggle cannot come too soon. It is advisable in every interest that it should be determined just what the Legislature may prevent people from manufacturing and selling in the form and for the purpose of food.

THE reduction of the public debt, "less cash in the Treasury," during the month of May amounted to \$4,763,241. The total decrease for the eleven months ending on the 1st instant was \$91,823,714, or a little over eight millions per month. The internal revenue receipts for May were only \$1,689,713 less than for the same month last year. The number of silver dollars now held by the Treasury is \$132,626,753, an increase for the month of \$2,300,000, which is equal to the number of these coins turned out by the Mint. The silver certificates now outstanding amount to \$97,363,000, an increase during May of nearly \$2,000,000. The number of silver dollars not covered by certificates is over \$35,000,000, an increase for the month of \$450,000.

THE disastrous effects of Spanish rule in the island of Cuba are very strikingly exhibited by recent disclosures as to the political and mercantile situation. The total value of the sugar crop, the most important of Cuban products, is estimated for this year at \$24,750,000, while the aggregate of taxation is put at \$30,000,000, that is to say, the entire proceeds of the sugar crop will be insufficient to cover the taxation imposed upon the population by the Spanish rulers. It is no wonder that the spirit of revolt permeates the island everywhere. It is now said that the sale of the island to Mexico or the United States is actually under discussion; but Spain will never let go her hold so long as she is able to extort the revenues now derived from it.

TWO NEW brochures from the pen of the Right Reverend Monsignor Capel are respectively entitled, "Confession and Absolution," and "Catholic: an Essential and Exclusive Attribute of the True Church." The first is substantially a reproduction of a conference delivered in the Cathedral at Philadelphia, during the past Lenten season, under the title of "God's Conditions for Pardoning Sin." The second is dedicated to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and its object is to try and establish the exclusive right of the Roman Church to the name "Catholic." Both of these little works present many charms of erudition and style, and even aside from their argumentative interest possess attractions for readers of all denominations.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND has again justified the public confidence in his sagacity and fidelity to the public interests by his appointment of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen to succeed Judge Van Brunt on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas in this city. Mr. Allen comes from a distinguished family, both his father and grandfather having been eminent in professional and public life, while he has personally held high rank at the Bar for over a quarter of a century. In that time he has held two or three important judicial positions, the duties of which were discharged to the satisfaction of all parties. He has never been identified in any way with corporations or special interests, and there is every reason to believe that he will carry into his new position the independence and fearlessness of character which are so often wanting in incumbents of judicial stations.

CONGRESS is considering a Bill offering a large premium to the ingenuity of doctors. Pathology has generally been considered outside the range of patents, except in the somewhat spacious realm of patent medicine; but the Bill offers a prize of \$100,000 to anybody who "shall discover the true cause or germ of yellow fever, with any certain means of effecting its prevention, destruction, or material modification." The Bill ought to pass. Scarcely anything can be more important than the relief thus sought for. If Harvey, Jenner, Wells and others made their great discoveries in physiology and the treatment of disease in their mere love of study, it seems as if the offer of such a handsome prize stimulating experiment in one specific direction ought not to be without results. Let the microscopes be leveled on the enemy and let the pestiferous bacterium who has so long concealed himself come forth!

SAVAGES eat; people of refinement dine. There is no better test of a high civilization than the possession of facilities to obtain the best food and to partake of it elegantly. Every large city ought to be well equipped in this particular. New York notably is not. In the multitude of restaurants in this city there is a great deal of feeding, and some eating, but very little dining. There ought to be in the different parts of New York city at least a half-dozen such cool, dainty and attractive retreats as exist in London, and more especially in Paris, where parties large or small may go at any time and be sure of really dining; that is, of obtaining the choicest food, cooked promptly and deliciously, and served skillfully. There is now, we regret to say, perhaps not one such—certainly not more than one. This requirement was formerly filled by Delmonico, and filled passably well; but since the death of the head of the house the old *habitués* observe a change in which indifference succeeds attention, and slovenliness succeeds order. This famous and once admirable restaurant is much sought, but it is largely by genteel rustics and those drawn thither by the strong prestige of

the house. The constant care and untiring vigilance which Charles Delmonico exercised are no longer seen; while they are more necessary than ever, for New Yorkers are every year dining out more and more. To thousands of the better class of connoisseurs it is evident that a new restaurant centrally located is what is needed—a place where the *cuisine* may be in charge of an artist, where punctuality and politeness may command the service, and where an epicure, inspired by the luxuries of Lucullus and the dreams of Apicius, may go and find whatever the world's markets afford presented in the best form, and departing,

"—may serenely say,  
Fate cannot harm me; I have dined to-day."

A CORRESPONDENT in Denver, referring to the statement recently made in our columns that "ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, has decided to give several millions of dollars out of his immense fortune to the founding of a university for the sons of workmen," writes as follows:

"The subject of the gifts of wealthy philanthropists to educational institutions and the founding of scholarships is one that always interests, but from the standpoint of a beneficiary perhaps a new suggestion to those contemplating a donation would not be amiss, and would be received and considered more especially as many of the intended recipients, such as colleges and hospitals, are now already rich in endowments. There are to-day many worthy young men debarred from entering into business on their own account from a lack of capital. Why is it not feasible for some philanthropist to establish a bureau during his life from which loans or gifts could be made to struggling and ambitious young men or women to aid them in their desire to do business in their own name. It could scarcely be expected that all so helped would put their talents to a good use, but would it not be a pleasure to the donor to watch the success of those who were prudent and made their opportunities a success. Would not this pleasure over-balance the chagrin caused by those who wasted their chances. This is but a thought, but is it not worth consideration?"

THE Democrats of the House of Representatives, after professing great anxiety for a reduction of taxation, last week put themselves squarely against a proposition to that end. Mr. Hiscock having moved to suspend the rules and pass a Bill repealing the internal revenue taxes on tobacco, allowing free of tax the use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures, and repealing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit, the Democratic leaders, Mr. Randall excepted, at once combined to prevent a consideration of the measure, and an adjournment offering the only way of escape, that course was taken, 94 Democrats voting to adjourn, while only 40 Democrats and 52 Republicans voted to remain in session and attend to the public business. The Bill can now only be called up as unfinished business, when it is in order to suspend the rules—that is, on the first and third Monday in every month and on the last six days of the session. If it should finally fail to pass, from want of time or parliamentary complications of any sort, Democratic orators in the coming campaign will find it very difficult to persuade the people that their party is honestly desirous of diminishing the burdens of taxation.

NOW THAT we are in the midst of National Conventions—with the Republican behind us, and the Democratic before us, not to mention such small fry as the anti-Monopolists, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and the like—it is with a sense of positive political and historical relief that we turn back to the proceedings of the Republican or "Union" Convention, which met in Baltimore, June 2d, 1864. Then there were issues—no great issue, in fact, absorbing the lesser—with one duty, one sentiment, one impulse, one heart. Of them Horace Greeley said: "No doubt, no apprehension, disturbed the serenity of the platform-builders. Their language was that of a monarch who had subdued an insurrection and was intent on dispensing rewards to his lieutenants and pronouncing the doom of the defeated insurgents." How different the conventions and perfunctory platforms in these piping times of peace, when it is the object of the platform-makers to illustrate how not to do it—to see how deftly they can appear to be bold and aggressive, while sneaking away from any honest expression of opinion on any vital question. There are issues that should be met in this campaign, but the two great parties are too evenly balanced to hazard their discussion or their defense. And, after all, the condition of the country is so satisfactory that the great, intelligent, think-for-themselves mass of our citizens are pretty well agreed on the platform of "Let well enough alone." And their choice in the selection of a candidate next November will practically narrow down to this test—which will be the better man to insure a continuity of the satisfactory condition of the country.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

##### DOMESTIC.

THE centennial of Whitestown, N. Y., was celebrated on the 5th instant by the unveiling of a granite monument, followed by appropriate literary exercises.

DEMOCRATIC conventions in Connecticut, Maryland, Vermont, Alabama, and other States, have elected delegates favorable to the nomination of "the old ticket" for President and Vice-President.

THE new steamship *America*, of the National Line, made her initial trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, arriving on the 5th instant in six days, fifteen hours and forty-one minutes. The entire distance traveled was 2,797 miles, making an average speed of about 430 miles per day.

JOHN C. ENO, who, as President of the Second National Bank of New York, wrongfully appropriated a large part of its funds, is under arrest in Quebec, where efforts are making to secure his extradition. An indictment against him has been found by the Grand Jury of New York county.

THE State election in Oregon, last week, resulted in a Republican success, that party electing their Congressman by 2,500 majority, and securing a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. This secures them a United States Senator. The Woman Suffrage amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

##### FOREIGN.

A NEW Ministry is to be formed in Brazil.

In the British House of Commons protection has been asked for England against alleged adulterated American dairy products.

THE Swiss Federal Council has rejected the petition of the Roman Catholics against the exclusion of the religious Orders from the public schools.

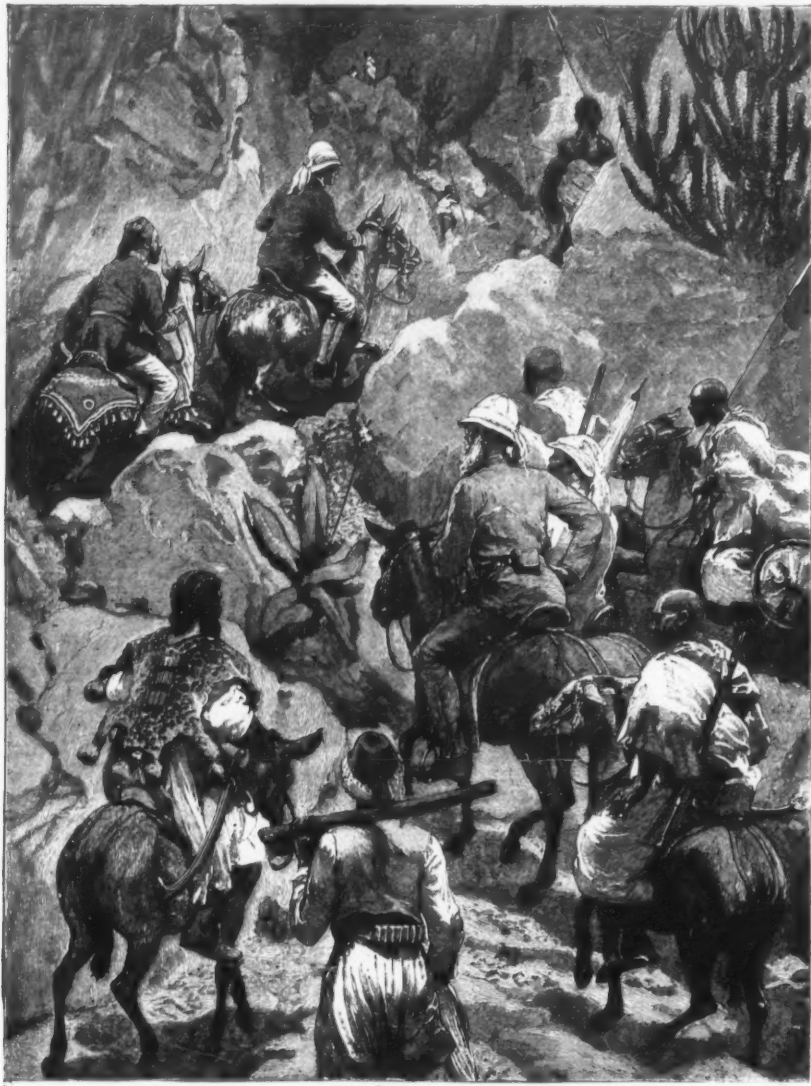
THE Porte has decided to maintain the existing tariffs with the Powers, the treaties with which will soon expire until fresh conventions have been concluded.

OWING to the opposition of both the landlord and the national members of the British House of Commons, the Government will drop the Irish Land-purchase Bill.

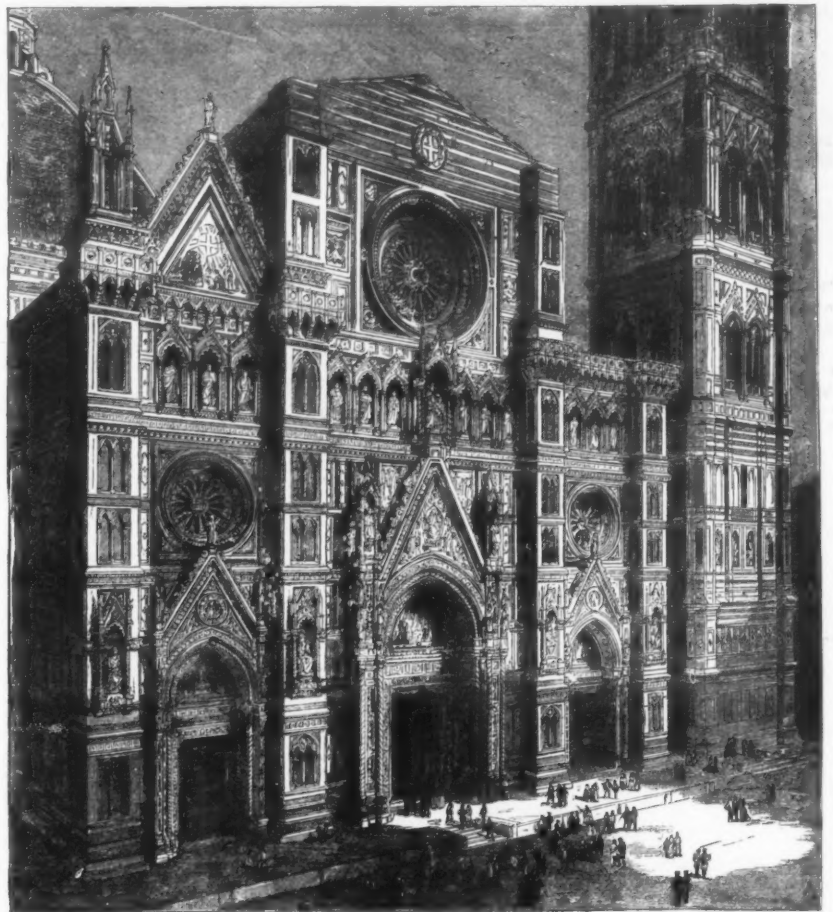
THE Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to which the Bill providing for the revision of the French Constitution was offered, has adopted the Bill in the form proposed by the Government.



The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 263.



AFRICA.—ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWITT'S EMBASSY TO KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA—  
IN THE MAIENSI PASS



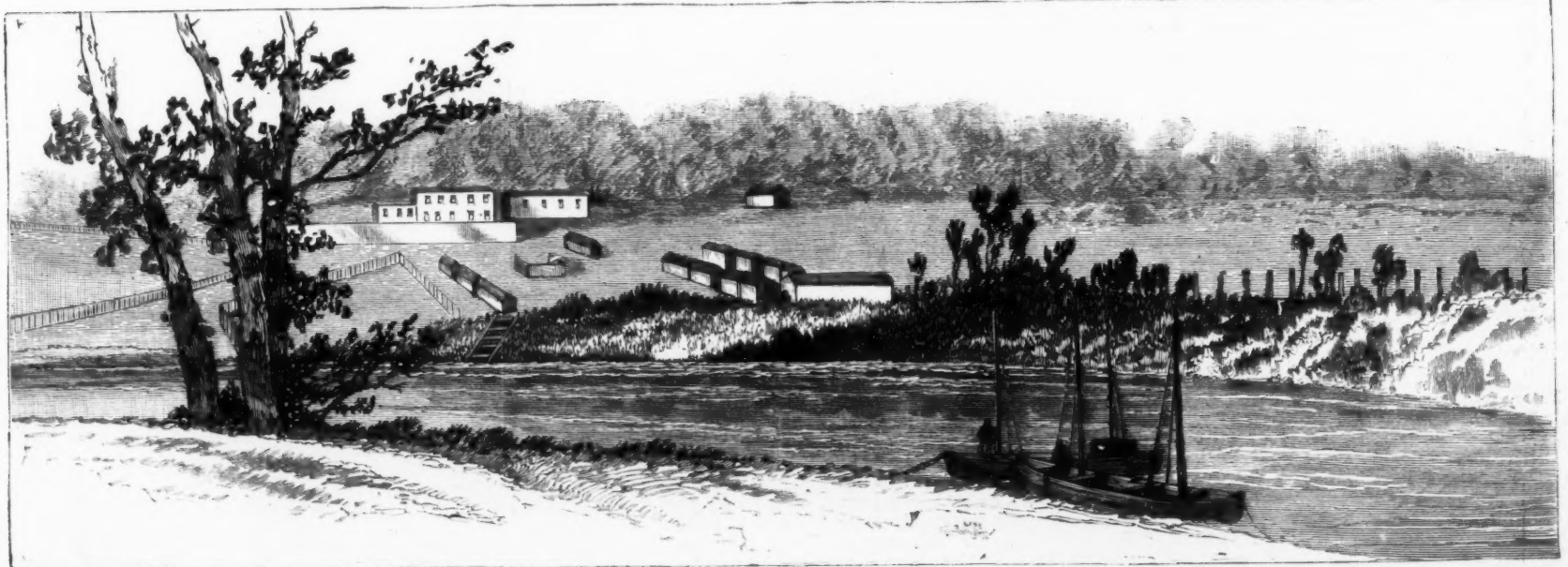
THE FACADE, RECENTLY RESTORED, OF THE DUOMO AT FLORENCE.



ITALY.—THE FÊTES AT POMPEII—THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN  
THE STREET OF TOMBS.



AFRICA.—ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWITT'S EMBASSY TO KING JOHN,  
AT THE TOP OF THE MAIENSI PASS, ABYSSINIA.



AFRICA.—THE STANLEY EXPEDITION TO THE CONGO—VIEW OF STANLEY-POOL.

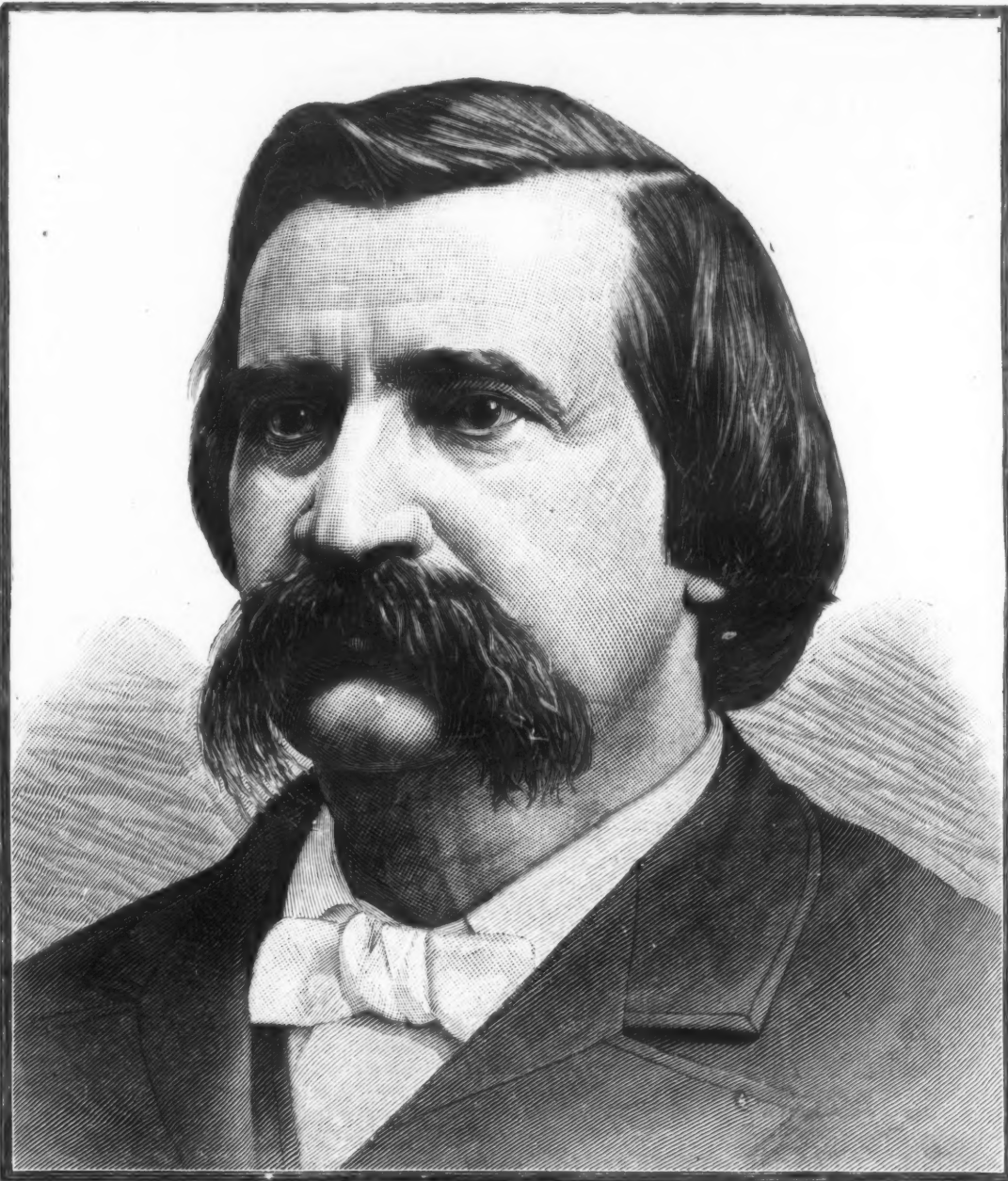


## GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Vice-president, is, in the highest sense, a self-made man. He was born near Murphysboro, Jackson County, Ill., February 9th, 1826. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Tennessee. He enjoyed slight educational advantages, his father affording most of the boy's early instruction. His first public service was in the Mexican War. He enlisted as a private, became lieutenant, served as adjutant of his regiment, the First Illinois Infantry, and came out as quartermaster. Upon his return home he studied law, and in 1851 entered upon its practice. In the following year he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, and subsequently served as prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District of his State.

Mr. Logan was at this time a Democrat, and was chosen a Presidential Elector in the Buchanan campaign. Two years later he was sent to Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In that year he was an ardent advocate of Stephen A. Douglas, but when trouble was threatened in the South he openly avowed his intention to see Mr. Lincoln inaugurated if elected, even if he was obliged to shoulder a musket and go to Washington. His military experience and patriotism sent the young Congressman into the army soon after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was at Washington attending the special session of 1861, when, early in the Summer, a Michigan regiment came through on the way to the front. The ardent son of Illinois enlisted in its ranks as a private, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He was among the last to leave that field. He then hastened back to Illinois to raise a regiment of his own.

Colonel Logan took the field with the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry in September, with McClelland's brigade. He had a horse shot from under him at the battle of Belmont. He was engaged at Fort Henry, and in leading the assault at Fort Donelson was badly wounded. For gallant and effective service he was



GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
PHOTO. BY BELL.

steadily promoted. He greatly assisted Grant in the Northern Mississippi campaign of 1862; and as major-general of volunteers commanded the third division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under McPherson, in the movement against Vicksburg, in 1863. Besides brave fighting at Port Gibson, he rendered noble service at Champion Hills. He succeeded General Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Corps, in November, 1863, and made Huntsville, Ala., his headquarters. He joined the Grand Army, which was to march through Georgia next year, and distinguished himself at Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. At the battle of Atlanta he succeeded McPherson, on the latter's fall, and with marked magnetism rallied the Union forces. After Sherman fairly started for the sea, General Logan came North to make speeches for Lincoln and Johnson. He rejoined Sherman at Savannah, and shared in the grand review at Washington, in May, 1865.

Having declined President Johnson's offer of the mission to Mexico, General Logan returned to the civil service of his country as a Congressman, being re-elected to his old seat in 1866. He remained there until his election to the Senate in 1871. Among the most conspicuous of his acts in these four years was a powerful speech on reconstruction, which was reprinted and widely disseminated as a campaign document. General Logan was also one of the managers of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. The Republicans did not control the Legislature of Illinois in 1877, and Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, was elected as an Independent to succeed Mr. Logan in the Senate. But two years later General Logan was chosen to succeed Richard J. Oglesby, who is this year the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Logan's term expires next March. He has taken an active part in the debates of the Senate, and has been noticeably a friend of the soldiers during his public career. At the present time he stands at the head of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and second on the Judiciary Committee.



DOROTHY FOSTER.—"JENNY SALUTED FRANK (WHOM SHE KISSED) WITH PECULIAR TENDERNESS."—SEE PAGE 266.



## A PORTRAIT.

IT was only a girl's fair face  
Smiling above a flower  
(A rose in a mesh of lace,  
A symbol of youth's brief hour),

But, held as by magic thread,  
I lingered, and gazed and smiled,  
Like the flower in the filmy web,  
By the tempting face beguiled.

The throng in the gallery surged,  
And laughed and chatted the while;  
The shadows of twilight urged  
Me on from the pictured smile.

'Tis a trick of an artist wise—  
The painting's skillfully done;  
A soul is snared in the tender eyes,  
And light of a love begun.

But whence is this unnamed power,  
By which a touch may impart  
The secret, hid in the heart of a flower,  
To waken a human heart?

Out of shadow the artist said:  
"True art must the truth disclose;  
She snared my soul in a subtle web  
When she smiled upon the rose."

MARIE LE BARON.

## LITTLE PAT HOLFORD'S WEDDING.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

"WE ought to start in half an hour, Fred. There's a good bit of ground to get over, you know, with such cattle as are obtainable here."

"All right! let's tot up—who is going?"  
"Oh, the two beauties, of course, the King girls—there are four—and—"

"Will Shelley go?"  
"Don't know—most likely he will—and Dick?"  
"Of course, I shall go—you can count me in every time," piped a shrill boyish treble from the recess of a dark-curtained window. "And, I say, Pat ought to go. It's a shame Pat Holford can't go!"

"Well, why can't she go? She's welcome to a seat, I'm sure. She's a nice little thing. She's got awful eyes. They're like—like prayers; like poems. They're like Wordsworth's 'Lucy.' Why is she not going?" said young Frank Lawless, chiefest of this self-elected committee of ways and numbers.

"Oh, gentle donkey! don't you know Pat is the white slave here? Aunt King must needs have a headache to-day. Agnes and Anne, of course, accept invitations to ride to the famous Cowslip Lane. So our dear Tina, 'our poor relation' and 'white slave Pat,' stays at home to administer salts of vinegar and dabs of air from a jeweled peacock fan."

"Hah! the poor little thing, she's tremendous nice, and I'm sorry for her, with that old—yes, Ned, I'll go round to the stables; and here comes Shelley. I say, Shelley, will you go with us?"  
"Where to?" How different the voice—calm, clear, deep, harmonious. A tall young man, bronzed, broad-shouldered, with quantities of wavy dark hair lying heavily across his forehead, and clear gray eyes, regarding the person who addressed him quietly, came out on the balcony, and, sitting down in the shadiest corner, opened the book he brought with him.

"To Cowslip Lane; we're all going over to view the place, and decide whether the much-talked-of improvements made in it by the new master are what they ought to be. I say, he ought to be some relation of yours, Shelley; he's got your name. Come on and scrape an acquaintance with him; there's nothing like having plenty of good rich relations to fall back on," said Mr. Frank Lawless, with much happiness.

"Think so? No, thanks, I'm not going. You'll be a party without me."

"All right; you can stay home and help little Miss Patience fan that old—oh, here comes Miss Agnes and the carriage not round?" and the young fellow bolted down the steps, whistling a line that came into his head just then, from John Gilpin:

"He little dreamed when he set out  
Of running such a rig."

Allston Shelley sat quite silent in the sweet duskiness of the flower-filled balcony, and watched the carriage roll away with its gay load of excursionists. The smiles of those happy faces rained a brightness all about him. Laughter, jest and snatches of sweet song, floated back to him. Some one—was it Nannie King?—tossed a flower knot up to him. He took the scarlet bit of geranium flower and white lilac carelessly in his hand, but his smile was not quite pleasant, and then in a moment more—what was he thinking of to do it?—he cast the pretty love-offering down, and crushed it on the floor beneath his foot.

"You are not my darling's geranium flower," he muttered, looking scornfully at the innocent petals lying, poor blood stains, there in the sun.

After that he waited, and waiting sometimes has its reward. The bees rumbled aimlessly from flower to flower of the many there, the shadows fell longer and longer, little dapples of sunshine caught the young man's hair and laughed on it, dowering it with "patines of bright gold."

Presently he heard light footsteps coming downstairs, across the hall; a little figure flew out on the balcony; a long sigh, a sob, a golden head went down on folded arms; a heap of blue muslin was crushed on the floor.

"I hate her! Oh, how I hate her!" sighed that sobbing voice. "I'll never forgive her—never!" Allston drew back further into the shadows of vine and drapery, not knowing whether this grieved young creature knew of his presence there. He sat quite still.

Sobbing breath grew lighter, tears ceased to rain, the stormy sighs grew still; out of blue, tear-drenched eyes a rainbow sprang; the violet bloomed again, and the rose blushed with open petals; the sweet curved lips made dimpling pits for smiles to grow in.

"Do you think I am very wicked?" was the sudden question that broke the stillness, and made Allston Shelley look quickly up. But Miss Patience Holford did not look at him, her forehead was bent on the balcony-rail. "Am I wicked to hate any one?"

"Hate! Oh, I don't know," said Allston rather nervously. "I fancy I could hate any one that injured me, pretty roundly myself. It depends a good deal on the person, you know."

"Person! Oh, well! I know I hate Aunt King far enough. I don't even pretend not to. Oh, dear! dear!"

Another long, sobbing sigh; down went the golden head again on the blue muslin, crossed arms. Two teardrops fall and lie like pearls on green leaves on the floor.

"Why did you not go with the others—they asked you?" questioned Allston, softly.

"Go with them? How can you fancy I would go there with them?" For the first time Tina looked her companion full in the face, and he thought there was reproach in that sweet young girl's glance. "It used to be my home, you know, Mr. Shelley. I was born at Cowslip Lane."

"Oh, indeed!" answered Allston, wondering.

"My mother was given a home there—so long as she lived, her stepfather's wicked will read—but no provision was made for me; and so my father died the year I was born, and there was no one."

"Poor child!" said Allston, softly—"poor little thing!"

And Tina made no response.

"Have you ever seen Cowslip Lane?" asked the girl, presently. "Have you ever been there?"

"I have heard of it," was Allston's evasive answer. "I have meant to go there some day. Perhaps you will go with me, and show it to me," he went on, with happy inspiration.

Tina nodded her head approvingly. "It's such an odd name—Cowslip Lane," she said, growing confidential. "But, you know, it's an old, old place; when the town was away back there, the old farm wives in the district about used to go to that plantation for their cowslips for their dinner pots in the springtime—they all came there for greens—and even now the glen is golden with them in June. There was Cowslip Path and Cowslip Knoll, and one tree was called the Cowslip Tree."

Tina had been rambling on, growing calmer as she talked, and Allston had listened to her sweet young memories—it was like the audible unfolding of a closed-up rose. She had taken his book, listlessly turning the leaves and glancing at the pages as she beat them back. Suddenly she paused, and, lifting the book with her finger on a line, regarded him with such woeful eyes he was glad to turn away.

He could not bear such tears.

"What is it, dear Tina?" he said, and, bending his face over the lifted page, he read.

It was a poem of Robert Browning, and the lines were familiar enough to him, but now it had new meaning for him:

"April snowed white blossoms on her as she ran."

How was it that a memory came to him of some poem he had read—a lament of one who cried out fiercely:

"I am weeping my wasted years.  
Let me alone."

Weeping for moons and stars not looked at, for tears not shed, for joys neglected and songs unsung.

"The apple and cherry trees were like that," sobbed Patience, and then sprang up to go.

But Allston caught her dress.

"I—I—there's to be dancing in the parlors to-night, Miss Tina. Won't you come down for a little while? Do!"

Tina looked at the grave friendliness of his face, and gave a queer little smile.

"Oh, yes, I am to come down! I am to furnish the music for the dancers." She stopped a moment. "I shall be very glad if you will come and speak to me, for we get very lonesome—the piano and I—sometimes."

\* \* \* \* \*

Cowslips—cowslips everywhere! Great stars of gold flashing in the dancers' dresses. Tina wondered if they would not offer her one, seeing—

Oh, how beautiful the old garden in Cowslip Lane used to be when Tina and her mother dwelt there; how wide and cool the hall was! There was a tall clock on the landing with the figures 1760 carved on the oak case.

Were they going to dance all night? How tired her fingers were getting—cramped—stiff. Where was Mr. Shelley?—he promised to come to speak to her. But, of course, he would forget all about it. Who cared for little Pat Holford now? Once—ah, once—

Tina's thoughts drift further and further away. She hears her mother's voice, "Pat, little Pat!" further, further on. What ails her hands to move so slowly?

Suddenly the dancers all come to a halt, standing in the centre of the room. There is no more music for them to dance by; the little musician is sitting, her pretty golden head bent on her arms, and she is sobbing—sobbing as though her heart would break.

"Mamma—mamma! Why did you go and leave me here all alone? Come back—only come back, and let us go to our home in Cowslip Lane!"

"Patience, what is the matter? What is the meaning of all this?" says Mrs. Anne King's stern voice, ominously.

But Tina does not heed her. A gentle arm lifts

her, a gentle voice breathes in her ear words no other can hear.

"Let me take your place, dear Tina! I will play for them the rest of the evening. Go to your room and rest. To-morrow you and I are going to Cowslip Lane."

\* \* \* \* \*

Safe in the shelter of her room, Tina began to unfold the long plaits and twists of her waved, sun-bright hair. Faint flushes began to stain the white rose of her cheeks; tears, too, dried slowly in the clear depths of her violet eyes. How good he was to think of her—to come and speak to her so tenderly, and then to ask her to go to Cowslip Lane with him! With him!

A knock at the door; a letter handed in. Patience opens it quickly—it is from him; and as she reads, some angel stirs a heavenly light in eyes and dimpling cheeks and rose-red mouth, while on the white forehead a radiance comes and crowns her. She is Love, she is Heavenly Beatitude, and she wears as a jewel in her heart the semblance of the Morning Star:

"DEAR TINA—Will you be my wife? I love you; all that I have—all that is best of me—I offer to you. Dear, will you accept it? If you will marry me to-morrow, come at noon to the gate leading to Cowslip Lane. You do not know, perhaps, that I have lately been offered the position of manager. Could you live there as my wife in that capacity? Then come! The little blue muslin gown, Tina, my darling—my little wife! Ay, I do love thee! Trust me and come."

ALLSTON SHELLEY.

To be his wife! to live at Cowslip Lane! And he loved her! Oh, thank God! thank God for all his goodness!

Tina fell on her knees. God was good! And Allston—well, if a life of devotion could repay him for all his unselfish kindness and thoughtfulness, Tina would be sure to love him enough.

Poor little thing! so unused to happiness, with her short-sighted, blinking blue eyes, she wept tears enough that night, and saw angels through them.

On the morrow, when a little blue muslin-clad figure came stepping shyly down the long green pathway leading from Cowslip Lane, a familiar face was there to smile at her, a familiar voice was quick to greet her with words of sweetest welcome:

"My little Tina! my good little Tina! my little wife!"

It was all a dream-like acting to Tina when Allston led her into the house, across the great hall, into a room lined with books and maps, with many desks and tables in it to make it cozy for a student; and there was the village pastor and his wife, and two or three other women, evidently upper servants in this sumptuous house.

The clock struck twelve at noon as the marriage-service went on, and the reverent, "I pronounce you man and wife!" fell solemnly in the pastor's grave, sweet tones on Tina's ears. Was it a happy dream? Should she, oh, cruel! wake by-and-by and find herself alone, uncared-for, as before?

Ah, no!—here was Allston's arm about her—Allston's kiss on her lips.

"My wife!" he murmured, "my brave little Tina! my wife always and for ever, now!"  
So Tina grew to believe in her dream.

\* \* \* \* \*

There was a pretty little wedding-breakfast served, and the pastor's wife was very friendly, Mrs. Shelley thought—very friendly and deferential; perhaps she did not know what an unimportant person Tina was—she was sorry, this little bride. She did not wish to convey false impressions.

But the Rev. Barton Cross was every way as bad in the obsequious attention he paid to Allston's brief remarks; he listened to and concurred in everything. Tina was glad when it was over and the elderly couple gone. They two alone—the young husband and wife—alone with themselves and their happiness.

"Now tell me you love me," commanded Allston. "Never one word of love from my wife yet. Tell me you love me, quick!"

Love him! What need to speak it in faint English words, when eyes and cheek and quivering mouth, telltale blushes and shyest laughter, tell the sweet story so completely?

Love him! Yea, henceforth and for ever—him, and him only.

"You are so good to me," sobbed Tina, "so good to me!"

\* \* \* \* \*

It is just at sunset as Tina and her husband are sauntering down the Cowslip Path that a sound of familiar voices, a tramp of horses' feet, are borne to their ears; however unwilling, they must show themselves; the riders are close upon them.

"Oh, I say," a well-known voice exclaims, "is it you? Well, old fellow, what are you doing here? You might have come with us yesterday! Oh, indeed—Miss Patience, too!"

Frank Lawless stares, feeling uncomfortable; the others draw rein.

"Hello! it's Pat!" shouts Dick King, and Tina smiles mischievously as Anne King, in her turn, stops and literally glares at that reckless Patience—here—with that man!

"Oh, well, come on; you're welcome, I'm sure, though we didn't expect you," says Mr. Allston Shelley, composedly. "This is my wife—we were married this morning; and you see, I haven't had time to tell her that this is her home, since I own it. I being master, she is mistress. Tina, dear, ask your guests to come in."

RECENTLY two Boston brides have appropriately chosen the apple blossom as their floral decoration, in place of the orange blossom or the graceful white lilac. One bride carried a basket of these blossoms in her hand to the altar, and another received congratulations in a bower of the same, and her white satin gown was trimmed with them in combination with tulips.

## THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Republican Party is the first to enter the field with its Presidential ticket. Its National Convention, held at Chicago last week, nominated James G. Blaine for President, and John A. Logan for Vice-President. The Convention met at noon on Tuesday, the 3d instant, being opened with prayer by Rev. F. Bristol, after which Senator Sabin, Chairman of the National Committee, proposed Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, as temporary chairman. This was antagonized by the friends of Mr. Arthur and the great body of the Independent delegates, on the ground that Mr. Clayton was not a fair representative of the character of the party, and for the further reason that, having been counted as a supporter of the President, he had gone over with the Arkansas delegation to the Blaine ranks. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, representing the Edmunds delegates, nominated in opposition to Mr. Clayton for the chairmanship, Hon. John R. Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman from Mississippi. A vigorous discussion followed as to the obligation upon the Convention to accept the chairman selected by the National Committee. Finally, the previous question was called, and the vote being taken, Mr. Lynch was chosen, receiving 431 votes to 387 for Mr. Clayton. The latter at once moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was agreed to, and Mr. Lynch, being escorted to the chair, made a brief and graceful address, in which he expressed the hope that the Convention would decide all questions wisely and with reference to the public interests. The members of the several committees were then named by the State delegations, a memorial from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read, some routine business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned until eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On the second day two sessions were held, but little was done beyond effecting a permanent organization. Hon. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, was made permanent chairman, and in his address referred in complimentary terms to the several gentlemen mentioned as candidates, provoking a good deal of enthusiasm. The outbursts were especially notable at the mention of Logan and Blaine, the friends of the latter sending up round after round of cheers. A resolution offered by Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, binding all delegates to support the nominee, provoked a lively debate, and was finally withdrawn, as being unnecessary and impolitic.

The third day of the Convention was devoted to the consideration of the reports of committees, the adoption of a platform, and the placing of candidates in nomination. The report of the Committee on Credentials, over which a contest had been anticipated, was adopted without dissent. The decisions of the committee did not materially change the estimates which had been made by the friends of the respective candidates. Seventeen delegates whose names had already been placed on the roll had their titles confirmed. In two districts the votes were divided between the sitting members and the contestants, and the Mahone men from Virginia were admitted by a unanimous vote. The report of the Committee on Rules was amended, after a vigorous debate, so that delegates to future conventions are to be chosen in each Congressional district in the same way that such district nominates its member of Congress. A proposition to apportion the future representation according to the Republican vote was strongly opposed by the Southern delegates and was withdrawn. A practical result of civil service reform legislation was seen in the adoption of a rule providing in an indirect way that no Federal officer shall be a member of the Republican National Committee.

The platform was next presented to the convention, and adopted with hearty demonstrations of approval. Its tariff declaration is as follows:

"It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people; the largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity."

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic Party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic Party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

"The Republican Party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country."

In connection with this subject, the platform also proposes the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and the general education of the people "by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed." It condemns the importation of contract labor, opposes the accumulation of large landed estates in the hands of non-residents, favors the "restoration of the navy to its old-time strength and efficiency," and the protection of the shipping interests by proper legislation; declares it to be the duty of the Government to regulate railway and other corporations, with just regard alike for rights of the people and for rights of the corporations, and urges the forfeiture of all unearned land-grants. Mormonism is denounced, and it is declared that the suppression of polygamy should be made imperative through the legal tribunals, backed up, if necessary, by the military power. The Democratic Party is denounced and held responsible for the practical suppression of Republican ballots in some of the Southern States and the frauds and violence that attend elections there, while the Republican Party renews its pledge to maintain the political and civil rights of all citizens. Existing laws restrictive of Chinese immigration are indorsed and should be supplemented by such further legislation as may be found necessary to carry them out in spirit as well as letter. Finally, "The Republican Party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere."

The platform being disposed of, the nomination of candidates was deferred to the evening session, when it was proceeded with amid the intensest excitement and enthusiasm. The nominations were



as follows: General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; General John A. Logan, of Illinois; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Chester A. Arthur, of New York; Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

The Hon. Augustus Brandegee presented the name of Senator Hawley; Senator Cullom that of General Logan; Judge West "the blind Ohio orator" that of Mr. Blaine; Hon. Martin I. Townsend that of President Arthur; Judge Foraker that of Senator Sherman; ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, that of Senator Edmunds. While all the nominees were cordially applauded, the enthusiasm provoked by the names of Logan and Blaine vastly exceeded that displayed in any other instance. A press report says of the scene: "When 'Maine' was spoken by the deep-voiced secretary, there was a sudden explosion, and in a twinkling the Convention was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm and excitement. Whole delegations mounted their chairs and led the cheering, which instantly spread to the stage and galleries and deepened into a roar fully as deep and deafening as the voice of Niagara. The scene was indescribable. The air quivered, the gas lights trembled, and the walls fairly shook; the flags were stripped from the gallery and stage and frantically waved, while hats, umbrellas, handkerchiefs and other personal belongings were tossed to and fro like bubbles over the great dancing sea of human heads. For a quarter of an hour the tumult lasted, and it only ceased when people had exhausted themselves. Subsequently, when Judge West, in his remarks, uttered the name of 'James G. Blaine,' the uproar broke out afresh, and when a white plume was seen floating at the top of a standard, it seemed as though the very roof would be lifted from its walls by the vast volume of sound that went up from ten thousand throats."

The scene outside of the Convention building during the evening session was no less tumultuous than that within. Some 5,000 people had assembled in the street fronting the building, and echoed the cheers of the throng inside with lusty vigor. This scene is admirably depicted in the sketch of our artist.

It was two o'clock on Friday morning when, the list of nominations having been exhausted, the Convention adjourned, the delegates jaded and worn, and anxious for an hour or two of rest before the decisive struggle still before them.

The Convention reassembled at eleven o'clock, but the crowd that filled the avenues leading to the hall was so enormous that delegates were unable to effect an entrance until an extra police force had been summoned to clear the way. The Convention was called to order by Chairman Henderson, and the roll of the States was called for the first ballot. Amid the deepest excitement, the result was announced as follows: Arthur, 278; Blaine, 334½; Logan, 63½; Edmunds, 93; Hawley, 13; John Sherman, 30; General Sherman, 2; Lincoln, 4. On the second ballot Blaine had 349 and Arthur 276. On the third, Blaine received 375 and Arthur 274. An attempt was then made to adjourn, but was defeated, and the fourth ballot was taken. From the beginning there was no longer doubt of the result. When Illinois was called its vote nearly all went to Blaine. Next Indiana voted solid for the Maine statesman, and the excitement became so great that it was almost impossible to hear the roll-call. Judge Foraker withdrew Sherman and cast Ohio's solid vote for Blaine. There was scarcely need to keep further tally, as when it was announced that Blaine had 544 votes, the house broke out in one of its extraordinary outbursts of enthusiasm. Flags and banners were waved, handkerchiefs and hats thrown into the air, umbrellas wafted above and 10,000 voices sounded a glad huzzah. The booming of cannon was heard on the outside and for several minutes the cheering continued. Then Congressman Burleigh, in a graceful manner, in behalf of the President's friends, moved to make the nomination unanimous, promising a majority in New York State for the ticket. Senators Sabin and Plumb spoke in a like hearty manner, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice. A dispatch was read from President Arthur, promising his warm support, and the Convention took a recess until evening. Upon reassembling, Senator John A. Logan was nominated for Vice-President, by acclamation.

The announcement of the nominations was received throughout the country, for the most part, with great enthusiasm. In Massachusetts and New York city some dissatisfaction is expressed, and the New York Times, Boston Advertiser, and a few other journals announce that they will not support the ticket.

## PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

### ADMIRAL HEWITT IN ABYSSINIA.

Although the English admiral's mission to King John of Abyssinia was unsuccessful in its purpose of securing the co-operation of that barbaric ruler, the account of the adventures of the expedition in that wild country is full of interest. It was on the 7th of April that the party left Massowah, under the escort of a detachment of Bashi-Bazouks. On the frontier they were met by an Abyssinian officer, with thirty men, who undertook to conduct them through the mountains to the camp of the great chief Ras Aloo, on the plateau of Asmara. The route was a picturesque but most broken one, the scenery and vegetation being semi-tropical in character. The most trying part of the march was that through the Maiensi Pass, one of the steepest routes for the passage of human beings to be found on the face of the globe. "It was found impossible," writes a correspondent who accompanied the expedition, "to ride any kind of horse up it; so we all took to mules. Presently the route narrowed into a rocky defile, and we suddenly emerged on to the Abyssinian plateau. Immediately Her Majesty's representative was sighted the slight eminence on our right and the plateau on our left became alive with horsemen galloping towards us, and when we were well in the open more than 1,500 cavalry charged straight at our group, throwing up their spears and waving their shields. Curbing their horses a few paces in our front, they careered round our flanks, bowing to the Admiral, and then formed up in an irregular line in our rear." These wild horsemen all wore red and white toga and headgear of various colored handkerchiefs in different modes, some had a simple narrow white band round their close curly hair, while others sported a lion's mane, and fringed their dusky faces with its hair, making them look almost as wild as the animal itself. They carried circular shields, bolted with silver, and were armed with swords and spears, while the metal trappings of their steeds flashed gayly in the bright sunlight. Shortly afterwards the Admiral, Mason Bey and Captain Speedy were met by Ras Aloo himself, and the customary Oriental com-

pliments and presents were exchanged. The chief is described as a man of medium stature, of about forty-five years of age, close-shaven, massive head, fine eyes, and, but for a skin almost as black as a negro, quite Roman in type—"with his toga thrown gracefully about him, he looked as nearly as possible like some of the statues of the great Caesar." Though perfectly cordial, he seemed very reticent as to the whereabouts of King John, saying that, "Only God and His Majesty knew." It was not until a month later that an interview was obtained with the King himself—only to make clear the fact that the wily emissaries of the Mahdi had effectually done their diplomatic work in advance of the English.

### THE NEW FACADE OF FLORENCE CATHEDRAL.

The facade of the Duomo, at Florence, Italy, which had remained unfinished during centuries, has been nearly completed, and recently the work was uncovered with great ceremony. The old facade, which was pulled down in 1587, was very beautiful, with precious work in marble and porphyry. Of this nothing was left for use in the restoration, but the latter work has been done in a manner satisfactory to the Florentines, and at the comparatively trifling cost of 700,000 francs.

### THE POMPEIIAN FETES.

We have already referred briefly to the series of classic fetes which recently occurred at Pompeii, in imitation of the ancient Roman spectacles. The old town was reconstructed for the occasion in order to resemble as nearly as possible its ancient glory. The fetes began on Saturday, May 10th, with a grand procession, headed by ten Prætorians on horseback. These were followed by youths carrying tripods, from which rose clouds of incense, and others bearing the images of Isis, Bacchus, Venus and a large bronze statue of Augustus. The group of the priests of Isis, with closely shaven heads, naked arms and shoulders, and flowing white robes with heavy fringes; the augurs with green leaves; the band of musicians crowned with flowers; the "Emperor Vespasian" reclining on panther skin, in his silk-curtained litter, borne by eight yellow-capped bearers; the groups of senators and the Pompeian populace, all slowly advancing to the sound of twisted trumpets, flutes and tambourines, through the narrow streets of Pompeii, gave as realistic a picture as could be possibly achieved under the searching light of day. The crowning success, however, was the appearance of the emperor's tribune in the circus, surmounted by eagles and trophies, decorated with statues and palms, and shaded by the typical awning. The Emperor Vespasian, in crimson, white and gold, sat with imperial dignity in the centre, surrounded by priests and augurs, groups of white-robed senators on either hand. When the trumpets signaled the commencement of the race, the emperor threw down his handkerchief and out rushed four chariots and careered round the long circus, the drivers standing in attitudes expressive of the utmost effort, their bodies entwined by the yellow reins, their brightly-colored mantles floating in the wind. Then followed horse races, wrestling matches and acrobatic performances, the winners receiving palms and the plaudits of the Pompeian and modern spectators. After a pause, occupied in visiting the correctly-restored taverns, where an injudicious mixture of antique and modern waiters made the latter look especially mean and ugly, the wedding procession passed through Pompeii. This spectacle was less successful, only saved from failure by the chanting of the beautiful nuptial hymn and the music of the flutes; but the whole impression of these classic revivals was entirely satisfactory. The games at Pompeii began on the second day with a repetition of the *circenses*. The performers had perfected themselves in the several parts, and the picturesque effect of the representation could not be surpassed. After the *circenses* the representation of the funeral took place, concluding with a burning funeral pyre. The whole of this representation was also given with exceptionally learned accuracy, and the funeral music performed on instruments of ancient shape, constructed for the occasion, was much admired. It was composed for the fetes by Maestro Alberti.

### THE CONGO EXPLORATIONS—STANLEY POOL.

About one hundred and fifteen miles above its mouth the Congo River ceases to be navigable. A series of cataracts and rapids presents insurmountable obstructions, although interspersed amongst these are numerous navigable basins. Stanley chose this route to the interior, and by constructing tracks along the banks of the rapids, dragged his steam-launches overland to where the regular navigation begins. This point is called Stanley Pool. Here the river spreads and surrounds several islands. On opposite sides of the pool, facing one another, are Leopoldville and Brazzaville, the headquarters of the two explorers, one representing the interests of Belgium, the other those of France. Several native villages are scattered about in the immediate vicinity. The position is a fine one, in full tropical domain. Our sketch is from Stanley's own hand. The drawing, precise, naïf and redundant of detail, has the merit of sincerity, and, above all, of being the work of the great explorer himself.

### THE ISLAND OF HAINAN.

The recent threat of certain French journals that their troops would occupy the island of Hainan until China had paid an indemnity has directed attention to that little-known appendage of the Chinese Empire. A late number of the *China Review* has an account of a journey through Hainan by Mr. Henry. As in other outlying possessions of China, the native tribes have succeeded, in a measure, in holding their own against the ubiquitous Chinese. The northern part of the island is described as a large plain, while the central and southern portions are mountainous. Here the aboriginal tribes, the Les, take refuge. They are cordial and hospitable to strangers, and are probably of the Malay origin. There are fifteen or sixteen different tribes, known under distinct names, varying more or less in dress, language and customs, but all evidently belonging to one homogeneous race, bound together by common ties, and, as a rule, living on friendly terms with each other. The flora and fauna appear singularly rich, and but little investigated. In a visit of a few weeks the late Mr. Swinhoe noted 172 species of birds, nineteen of which were new to science, and were first described by him. The leeches are an especial plague to the traveler. They are described as of a grayish-brown and earthen hue, and vary from half an inch to an inch and a half in length, and swarm from the ground on all sides. Along the path, on the ends of grass blades and branches of shrubs, they may be seen holding by one end, while they reach out

their whole length, feeling on every side for their prey. The instant they touch foot or hand, or any part of the body, they take fast hold, and can only be detached by the application of fire, or when they are sated with blood. The natives carry bamboo sticks, with which, by a quick motion they can sometimes detach them. Although the people appear in a state of rural prosperity, as there is very little foreign trade, while the climate is bad, it is difficult to see what France would gain by the occupation of the island.

### FACTS OF INTEREST.

THE conductors of horse cars in Valparaiso are women.

THIRTY-NINE circus shows are now traveling in the United States.

THE will of Harvey D. Parker, the late proprietor of the Parker House, of Boston, contains a bequest of \$100,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

AUSTRIA has eighty-four trade-schools, comprising schools for textile manufactures, for wood and stone trades, for ceramic and glass work and for small industries.

THE corner-stone of All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral at Albany, N. Y., was laid June 3d, with imposing religious ceremonies and in the presence of a great throng of people.

VIOLET-GATHERING on the hillside is the poetical "hard labor" imposed on the convicts in prison at Simla, the Indian Government Summer station. The violets are used for making sherbet.

AN Act has been introduced in the English House of Commons by which any one who digs up a fern or any wild flower within the next twenty years is to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

A PORTABLE oil-mill has been invented which will enable cotton planters hereafter to express the oil from cotton seed without taking it off their farms, thus saving the refuse valuable for fertilizing purposes.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has given his approval to the "Act to improve the civil service of the Commonwealth and the cities thereof" by the appointment of a Civil Service Commission with special powers.

DETROIT places itself near the front rank of cities using the electric light by appropriating \$95,000 for the maintenance for a year of seventy-two electric light towers. Of these towers six are to be 150 feet high and sixty-six 104 feet high.

IN tearing down a portion of the Washington Hotel at Bordentown, N. J., recently, a violin, with the name of "Thomas Paine" branded on it, was found stowed away in the attic. Paine did considerable writing in this old town at the inn named.

PLANS have been prepared for the construction of a large hall, to be called the Salle de Travail, in Paris, close to the Hotel de Ville, where men can meet employers and arrange their terms. There will be, besides the central hall, eighty rooms for the syndicates of different trades. The cost of construction is borne by the city.

THE centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Hartford, Conn., was celebrated at the close of last month. Hartford became a city May 29th, 1784. In that year four places—Hartford, New Haven, New London and Middletown—secured incorporation as cities. Hartford was at that time the smallest of these towns.

PINE-TREES in some portions of North Carolina are dying in large numbers. It is supposed, from injuries inflicted by the "bore worm" or "sawyers," which played havoc with the pines in that State about thirty years ago. Their ravages are not confined to the old trees, the young ones dying just as rapidly and numerously.

THE French Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the importation of American salted meats has approved a report agreeing to such imports after the meats is, by microscopic or otherwise, minutely examined. The report at the same time urges the prohibition of the importation of fresh meats from countries where it is known that trichinosis exists.

A NUMBER of heavy wheat-growers from all parts of Northern Dakota witnessed at Fargo, recently, an experiment in plowing by steam, and express themselves pleased with the result. A traction engine drew eight plows, turning a sod four inches thick as evenly and as well as could be done by horse-power, and at a rate of over twenty-five acres a day. This will mark a new era in wheat-growing, as it will enable farmers to plow at a cost of not more than \$1 the acre.

INTENSE excitement prevails at Hammononton, N. J., and in the vicinity, over the discovery of the bodies of twenty-one children buried in a small plot of ground on the outskirts of the town at the Mission Home, a sanitarium opened several years ago by Miss S. S. Nivison, a middle-aged woman, for the purpose of taking young children to raise out of charity. A coroner's jury found that twenty-one children died from natural causes, aggravated by the neglect of Miss Nivison, improper sanitary arrangements, and the gross incompetency of the nurses in charge.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given to sorghum and its possibilities. It has been found that sugar can be made from sorghum without difficulty, but it is thought that to grow and manufacture the sugar further North than a line stretching from Baltimore to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and so on West, would, as a rule, be impracticable. The belief of some persons that sugar in paying quantities can be got from corn-stalks as well as from sorghum, recalls the fact that the State of Connecticut gave to Edward Hinman a patent for making molasses from corn-stalks in October, 1717, or nearly 167 years ago.

THE organ question is likely to split the United Presbyterian Church. At the recent session of the General Assembly in St. Louis, there was a lively discussion of the whole subject of using instruments in the United Presbyterian churches, resulting in the adoption of a report providing simply that no further action on the subject should be taken by the Assembly. Notice of a protest was given by the anti-organists, and a meeting of that faction was subsequently held, at which a resolution was adopted providing for another convention of anti-organ congregations, to be held at Xenia, Ohio, next Fall, at which the question of seceding from the present organization will be considered.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE United States Senate passed sixty-two Bills at a single session, one day last week.

THE Reading Railroad, being unable to meet its obligations, has again gone into the hands of receivers.

THE firm of Fisk & Hatch, which suspended in the midst of the recent flurry in Wall Street, resumed payment last week.

A MIXED Russo-British commission is expected to convene in the Fall to determine upon the boundary of the northern Afghan frontier.

AN international conference of advanced Socialists is to be held in September next at some place not yet determined—probably in Switzerland.

EARL GRANVILLE has prepared a note to Washington in relation to the collection of conspiracy funds within the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE long continuance of the present drought throughout England is almost unexampled, no such dry season having been known for over fifteen years.

TAWHIAO, King of the Maoris, has arrived in England for the purpose of pleading redress for various grievances in regard to land seizures in New Zealand.

A MOVEMENT is to be made by the National Secular Society to secure the repeal of the British laws relating to blasphemy or blasphemous practices of all kinds.

THE Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued on the 4th instant. During the session the Governor signed 333 Acts and 81 resolves and returned 3 with his objections thereto.

THE Palisade Mountain House, a favorite Summer resort, situated on the New Jersey side of the Hudson, some twelve miles from New York, was destroyed by fire on the 4th instant.

THE Government of Corea has issued a decree providing careful regulations for the rescue and relief of vessels of any nation that may be shipwrecked or in distress on the coast of that country.

NEWS has reached London that a violent shock of earthquake occurred on May 19th, on the island of Kishm, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Twelve villages were destroyed, 200 persons killed, and many others injured.

TWELVE car-loads of oysters in the shell have gone from Long Island Sound to the Pacific Coast this Spring, to propagate the Atlantic oyster in Pacific waters. The Pacific Coast oyster tastes somewhat like a trunk check.

THE United States Senate has passed the Bill for the relief of the Nez Percés Indians in Idaho, and of the allied tribes residing upon the Grande Ronde Indian reservation. This Bill gives to the members of the tribes named lands in severalty.

A TECHNICAL commission on the Suez Canal, to discuss the question whether a second canal parallel with the present one shall be built or the present canal enlarged, will soon be appointed. The commission will consist of eight English, eight French, and six other engineers.

AT the annual session of the New York Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held last week, it was reported that the whole number of lodges in the State is 715, of which 707 have made the proper returns. The total number of Masons in good standing in this State is 75,814.

It is said that the Pope is very much concerned over the recent votes in the French Senate and Chambers of Deputies in favor of laws granting divorce and rendering seminarists liable to military service. If the Bills are adopted, the Vatican will launch a vigorous protest against them.

THE national election in Mexico takes place on June 15th, the third Sunday of the month, and on the second Sunday of July the electoral college of the various States will meet and elect a President of the republic, a Deputy-at-large to Congress and a substitute, a Senator and a substitute, and magistrates of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies.

PRESIDENT BARNARD, of Columbia College, and Commander W. T. Sampson, executive officer of the Naval Observatory, have been appointed delegates to represent the United States in the International Conference called to assemble October 1st at Washington to decide upon a common prime meridian as a zero of longitude and standard for the regulation of time for all nations.

THE United States Senate has passed the Bill providing for the execution of Article 2 of the Supplemental Commercial Treaty of November 17th, 1880, between the United States and China, for the repression of the opium trade. It prohibits Chinese subjects from importing opium into the United States, under penalty of not more than \$500 nor less than \$50, or imprisonment of not more than six months nor less than thirty days.

AUSTRALIAN newspapers give details of the effects of the drought in New South Wales, one of the saddest and most disheartening that has ever been recorded in the history of the colony. The news is terrible from the interior of the colony; 40,000 sheep have been lost on one station, and the Governor has been asked to proclaim a day of prayer for rain. The Namoi is lined with carcasses, and there are from 8,000 to 12,000 carcasses between Pilliga and Walgett alone. Shearing dead sheep in water-holes has had to be resorted to. The country is strewn with bleaching bones. Cattle and sheep are perishing everywhere, and hundreds of squatters and farmers are threatened with ruin.

THE isthmuses of the globe have long since received notice to quit. Engineers look upon every remaining neck of land as only affording a fine opportunity for testing their skill. The Isthmus of Suez was cut through long ago; the Isthmus of Panama is undergoing the operation, and now an attack is to be made upon the Isthmus of Corinth. But the supply of isthmuses is growing short, and engineering capacity and ambition are now turning to peninsulas for the exercise of these qualities. A project has been recently launched for digging a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, converting Spain and the adjacent portions of France into an island. It would seem that engineers have laid down a principle that all ends of a continent mistook their vocation when they did not emerge in the shape of islands. Perhaps the birth of this modern idea is to be attributed to General Butler, who, during the war, cut a ship canal at Dutch Gap, on the James River, in the face of hostile batteries, thus shortening by many miles the navigation of that tortuous stream and conferring a lasting benefit upon all sorts of vessels that ply on its waters.

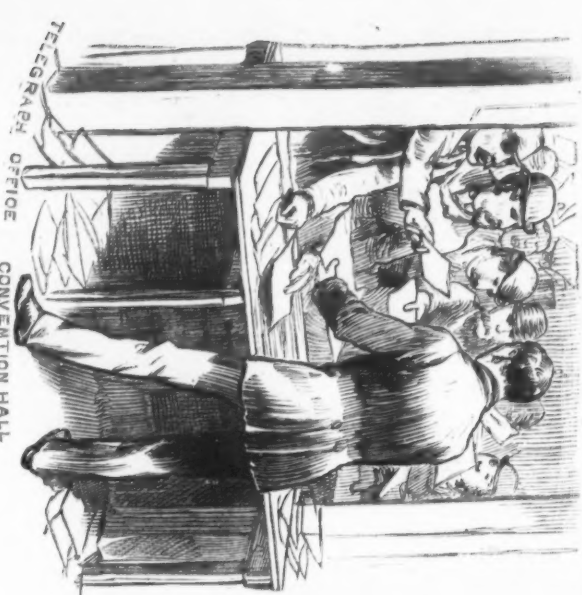




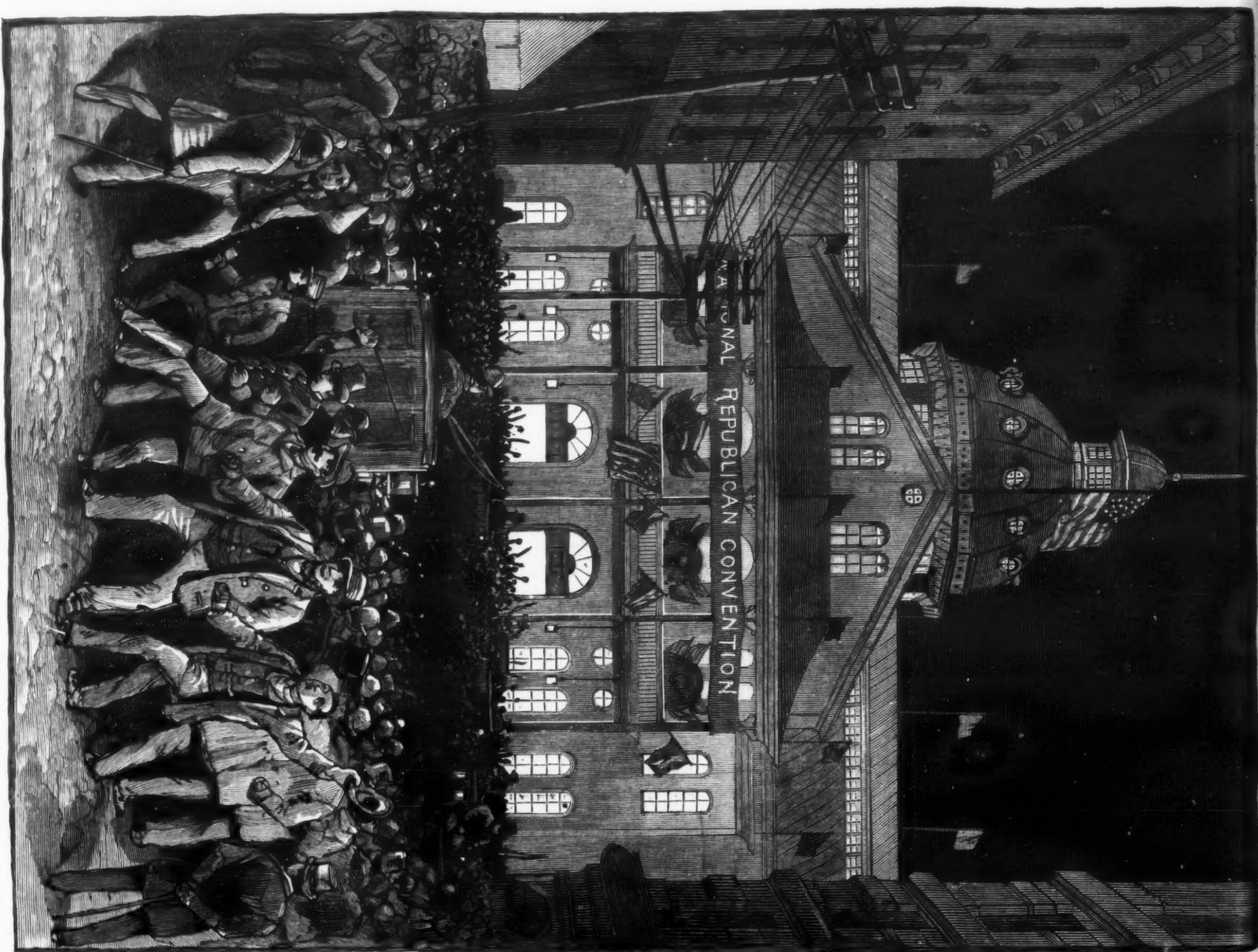
WORKING  
A SOUTHERN DELEGATE



A CONVENTION  
MARSHAL



TELEGRAPH OFFICE  
CONVENTION HALL



SCENE IN FRONT OF THE CONVENTION BUILDING DURING THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES, ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 5TH.

THE OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, JUNE 3d-6TH.

FROM SKETCHES BY C. BUNNELL.—SEE PAGE 362.



SINGING SONGS—BLAINE'S  
HEADQUARTERS

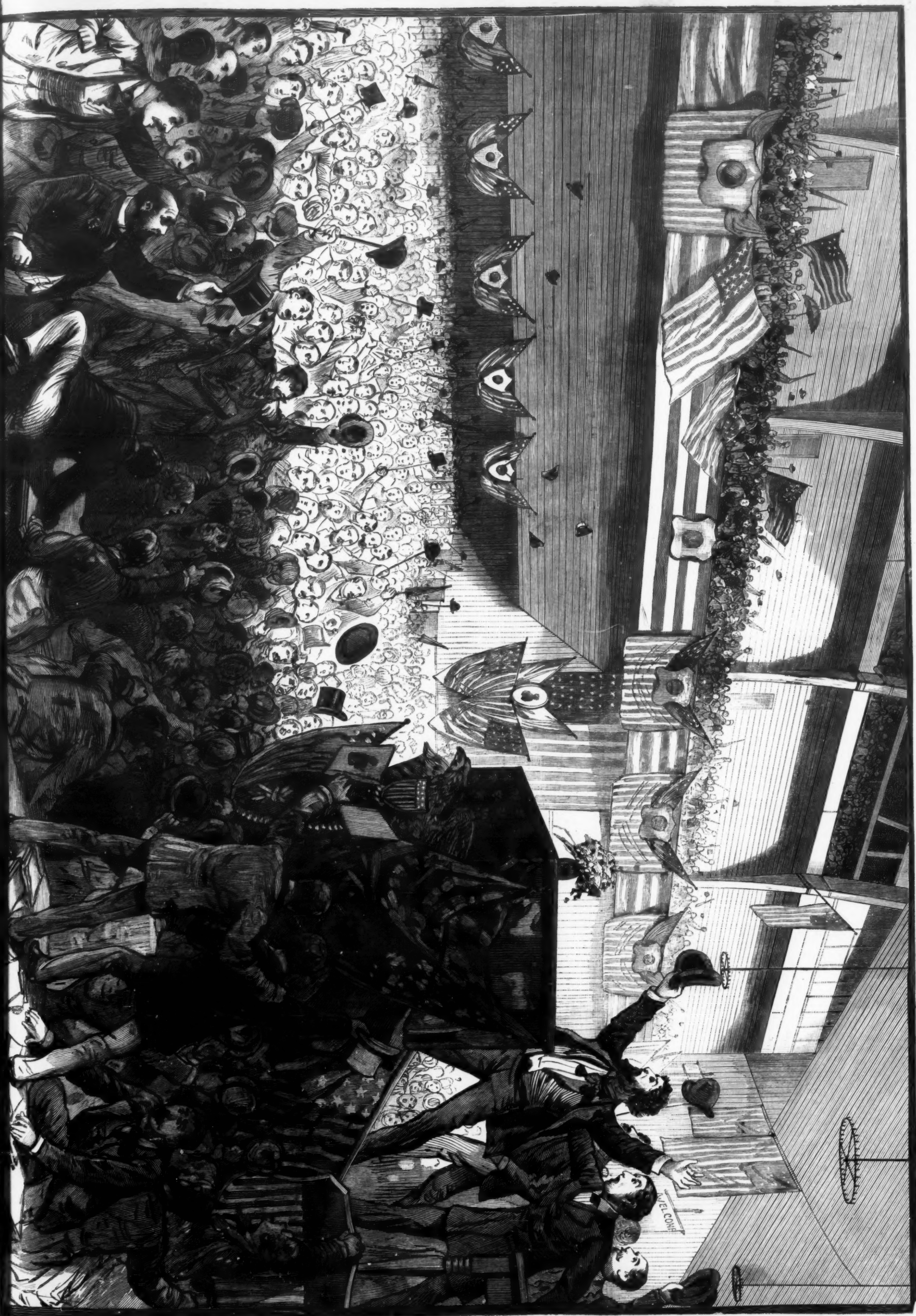


OLD LADIES TAKE A HAND



HURRAH FOR THE PLUMED KNIGHT







## DOROTHY FORSTER.

By WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "IN A GARDEN FAIR," "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN," "THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET," ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES GREEN.

## CHAPTER XXXV.—JENNY'S SCHEME.

THIS project of Jenny's contrivance was so simple, and seemed so easy, that it completely took possession of my mind, and for a time I could think scarce of anything else. For to liberate my lord would be so great and wonderful a thing! Why, these people who act as assume, and make others assume, any appearance they please; had I not seen Mr. Hilyard under a dozen disguises? It would be nothing for Jenny to make first Frank, and then the earl, into another person altogether.

"Nay," said Mr. Hilyard, "but disguise is not so easy, and Jenny's scheme will want, methinks, the help of twilight. Then, indeed, it might be safely tried, Mr. Frank's resemblance to his brother being so great that he might, by candle-light even, pass very well for the earl. But he gets daily worse instead of better."

We began then to consider the strange nature of Jenny's power over him, so that what she should command that he would straightway do; and, whereas at Dilston it was in a trance that he did these things, now it was with all his wits awake, and of his own free will—a mere slave to the will of a woman.

"In this respect," said Mr. Hilyard, "he only follows many illustrious examples of antiquity—Solomon among others."

"Did she give him a love-potion? or did she by some other magic and witch-like art steal his affections for herself?"

"Nay, Miss Dorothy," said Mr. Hilyard, "you understand not the strength of love nor the power of Jenny's beauty." She had bright black eyes, red lips and a rosy cheek, with black curls and a tall, good figure; and, in a word, the girl was well enough, and might have pleased some honest fellow of her own rank and birth. She is," continued Mr. Hilyard, "a most beautiful and bewitching creature—witty and roguish. You must not suppose because a gentleman seldom or never loves a man below her own degree that therefore a gentleman cannot love a woman of inferior birth. As for Jenny's witcheries, I believe not in them any more than consists in her bright eyes and smiles."

"Why," I asked, "seeing that you are so great a scholar, cannot you cure Frank of his madness?"

He shook his head.

"Because when all the medicines for the cure of love have been applied, there still remains the lover. Why, to love as Frank is in love is to be strong, to be a man on whom the *remedius amoris* is but a sham. Any weak man may think himself in love with a girl of his own degree; but this kind of love, as when one hath loved a mermaid, or sea-dragon, and another a fairy, and another a black woman, is not to be cured, and means great strength of will and passion unconquerable."

"But," I said, leaving the subject of love's madness, "Jenny's project is so easy, that it seems ridiculous to hope that it hath not been guarded against."

"The greatest things," he said, "are sometimes effected in the easiest manner. The mathematician of Syracuse fired a fleet with burning-glasses. But he did not invent the burning-glass. And I remember the egg of Columbus."

I went to see Frank. He had a lodging near Jenny in Red Lion Street just now; the weather being so hard, he stirred not abroad at all, but sat beside the fire all day, suffering grievously from his cough.

"Cousin Dorothy," he said, pleased, indeed, to see me (but his cheeks were thin and hollow, and his shoulders rounded, so that it was sad to look upon him), "I heard that you were in town; I would to Heaven it were on a more pleasant errand; I cannot get abroad to see any one, not even my brothers in the Tower and in Newgate, poor lads! nor my sister-in-law, the countess, who hath too much to think of, so that she cannot be expected to come here. Off hood and cloak, cousin, and draw a chair near the fire, and talk to me, because I may not talk much."

Another fit of coughing seized him and shook him to and fro, so that at the end he lay back among his pillows exhausted.

I told him what news I had to tell, and gave him such comfort as I had to give, which was not much; yet I could tell him that I had seen my lord, and how he looked, and how he had hopes from his noble friends and cousins.

"As for me," he said; "what use am I in the world to anybody? And at such a juncture to be thus laid by the heels and unable to stir! Ah, Dorothy, it is weary work lying here whither no one comes, save Mr. Hilyard, who is very good, and keeps up my heart, and every day, never failing, the best, the kindest, the most beautiful of her sex—"

"You mean Jenny Lee," I said.

"Whom should I mean but that incomparable creature? Dorothy, I should be the happiest of men because the divine Jenny hath promised to marry me as soon as I am recovered of this plaguy cough. I know not yet where we shall live; she will leave the stage, which is the scene of her triumphs, but yet no fit place for a gentleman's wife; we will go somewhere into the country, it matters not where, so that we have a garden, and are retired from mankind, and especially from those who ride up and down exhorting us to be ready for the prince. As for religion, I am what I am; but my children shall be of the religion of their coun-

try, with which Jenny, who hath been religiously brought up, is well content."

He was going to add more, but he stopped as if arrested in the current of his thoughts, and held up his finger, crying, "She is coming. Hush! I hear her footstep."

I listened, but could hear nothing except the cries of those who bawled their wares in the street below, and from Holborn the roll of carts and wagons. How could he hear her step, when it was five minutes, at least, before she came (and then in her glass coach) and knocked at the door of the house?

It was about three o'clock of the afternoon, and she was finely dressed, because she would presently go on her way to the theatre, and beneath her furred cloak she wore hoops and a crimson satin petticoat, with a white silk frock and long train, very rich and magnificent, and a great quantity of lace, her head very finely dressed, and patches artfully bestowed. She saluted me with great politeness, and Frank (whom she kissed) with peculiar tenderness, asking what kind of night he had passed, and if he was not better. "Much better," said the poor lad, "and very much stronger," but another cough began. Thereupon Jenny took both his hands, made him look her in the face, laid down his hands, and passed hers before his eyes, and then—oh, strange!—he lay back upon his pillows asleep, breathing lightly like a child.

"Your ladyship perceives," she said, "that there is no physician like Jenny, and no medicine like the practice of the gypsies."

"Oh, Jenny," I whispered, looking curiously at the sleeping man, "it is wickedness; it cannot be anything short of sorcery. Women have been burned for less."

"Oh, yes, I know. Poor creatures who could not even read the lines of the hand. They were burned for much less. Wherefore we of the Romany tribe hide these gifts, and practice them only among ourselves; but not all have the power; and by this means we ally the pains of toothache and rheumatism to which we are liable; and we find out what goes on far away; and yet I know not of any devil in it at all. See now, Miss Dorothy"—she caught my hand—"he is not asleep; he is quiet with his eyes closed, because I have ordered it. He will now answer any questions you ask him. Shall he tell us what my lord is doing in the Tower?"

"No—yes—Jenny, it is wicked."

"Tell me, Frank, what is your brother doing in the Tower?"

"He is sitting alone by the fireside; a book is before him, but he reads it not; he is thinking of Dilston and his children. Now a tear falls from his eye; now—"

"Jenny, for the love of God, stop him. I dare not—it is impious—to pry into my lord's secret and sacred thoughts."

She looked at me curiously. "I will tell you," she said, "if he loves you still."

"I will hear no more. Oh, Jenny, Jenny, these are, truly, arts of the devil."

She shook her head and laughed. "Fear not, Miss Dorothy; I will ask him no more questions. Let him rest in peace for half an hour, then he will be easier. If I could spend the whole day and night here, nursing him, he should soon recover. For, see you, it is the strength and violence of his cough that pulls him to pieces. If I were here I would stop each attack at the very beginning, and so he would soon get strength."

Then I asked her about her project for the earl's release. She said she thought of it, because it would please Frank, when he got better, to attempt it; because it was a thing easy of accomplishment; and because it would please myself. As for his lordship, she shrugged her shoulders, and said that when her own people went stealing poultry, poisoning pigs, lifting linen from the hedge, and other things forbidden by the law, they were hanged, flogged, pilloried, branded in the cheek, or transported to the plantations, without any one trying to save them or crying over them. The punishment, she said, was part of the life. Those who did such things tried to escape detection; but, if they were caught, they knew what to expect. Wherefore, in the same way, those who rebelled against the king should take the consequences without all this crying over it; but she hoped his honor (meaning my brother Tom) would get safely out of Newgate; and since Frank, who was her sweetheart, and I, who was her old mistress, ardently desired it, she hoped that Lord Derwentwater would also get off scot free.

Then I asked her when she would open the business to Frank.

"Why," she replied, laying her hand tenderly on his thin cheek, "your ladyship must please to understand that Frank is my man. I suffer no one to come between my man and me." She turned and glared upon me like a tigress. "It is I who must first speak with him about it, and must choose the time and everything."

"Surely, Jenny, it is your plan. No one will interfere with you."

"They wanted to tear him from me, and drag him off to the wars. Charles Radcliffe was here, and said hard words, but heard harder. Was I going to suffer him on such a fool's errand? Nay, I warrant you. So Master Charles went off without him, and hath brought his pigs to a pretty market. Trust me, Miss Dorothy." Her voice became soft, and so did her eyes. "Trust me; as soon as my boy is better, he shall do this thing. I will leave him behind, and carry the earl away with me. There will be no fear for him; though at first they will talk of high treason, and the rest. At present a deal of foolishness is talked, and we at the theatre get hissed and applauded every night for some line or other which has a meaning. But they will let him out."

"Meanwhile, your ladyship," she said, "it is now four o'clock, and soon I must drive away to

the theatre. Will you leave us? I must restore him first, and make him comfortable for the night, and see to his broth and medicine. Will you kindly come again to see him, and pardon the daily presence of your old servant?"

I wished her good-night and came away, but she shamed me with her courtly courtesy and the sweep of her hoops and train.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.—THE LORD'S TRIAL.

MEANTIME, justice was pursuing her way in the slow but certain method of English law, which must be far more terrible to the wrongdoer than the swift and sudden revenges of foreign states. As for the gentlemen and the baser sort, though in the north many were already under the sentence of death, those in London were as yet left in prison, waiting their turn in affected carelessness, in sullen gloom, in remorse, or indifference, according to their mood. Tom, for his part, changed in his temper from day to day; yet, since the Judas-like falling off of the villain Patten, he began to droop, and to lose even the cheerfulness which can be procured from a bottle of wine. As regards the lords in the Tower, their case was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Lechmere, and their impeachment was sent to the bar of the House of Lords. On the 9th of January they were all brought by water to the Upper House, where the articles of impeachment were read to them. Time being granted them to prepare their pleas, they were carried back to the Tower.

On the 17th day of the month, they were taken to the House of Lords to make their answers. As for that of Lord Derwentwater, he declared first of all that he was wholly unconcerned with any plot or conspiracy whatever, and that he joined in the rising of his friends and cousins hastily and without deliberate design. This was not believed by any, as Lady Cowper hath told me; yet was it most certainly true, as I will always maintain. Plot there was, and a deep-laid, widespread plot covering the whole of the three kingdoms; yet was not my lord in it, as Tom always affirmed. "Yet," says Mr. Hilyard, "the plea was insufficient. It would have answered his purpose better if he had set forth carefully, and insisted upon them, the points which made so strongly in his favor, that had the lords duly considered them they could not choose but recommend him for clemency."

A few days later the Commons demanded that judgment should be pronounced upon the rebel lords. It must be observed that there was no trial at all; they were impeached, examined, suffered to plead and sentenced. After three weeks the Court of High Commission ordered that the prisoners should be brought before them. Lord Cowper was made Lord High Steward—that is, President of the Court.

"Alas! Dorothy," said her ladyship. "To think that they could find no one but my husband to sentence these unhappy lords, and two of them my own cousins! And the servants must all have new liveries."

Though the gallant show was prepared only to sentence seven brave men to death, all London (except the poor women who wept for them) turned out to see it, including the "Jacks" who had flung up their hats for the prisoners at the door of the Fountain. There was a great coach procession to Westminster Hall, with gentlemen riding on horseback between the carriages, that of my Lord High Steward with six horses, and all the way so great a cheering for King George and the Protestant succession, and such banging and beating of warming-pans, you would have thought the town gone mad. (All this I heard, because it is not to be supposed that such as I would join the ladies who sat in the windows and waved their handkerchiefs to the judges on this awful occasion.)

There was no noise or shouting, my informant told me, in Westminster Hall, the upper part of which was set with seats for the peers, and the lower part left free to spectators, who crowded the great hall. Among the peers sat the Prince of Wales, but he came not to judge so much as to look on, and showed in his face a singular concern as one after the other of the prisoners was brought forth.

"As for us at the other end," said Mr. Hilyard, "I think there was not one who exulted, but all regarded with sorrow and compassion the destruction of so many great and noble houses. When all were in their places, the Earl of Derwentwater was summoned first. Truly it must be an awful moment to stand before the assembled peers of the realm and to read in their eyes nothing but condemnation; or, if pity, then condemnation as well. When my lord advanced to the bar, all arose and bowed low, as if to show that pity as well as the respect due to his rank; but he, for his part, fell upon his knees, where he remained until he was invited by the Lord High Steward to rise. Behind him walked the gentleman jailer, carrying an ax upon his shoulder, the edge thereof turned toward the prisoner."

"I declare and shall ever maintain," Mr. Hilyard continued, "that his lordship hath been struck with judicial blindness. For, when he was asked what reasons he could allege, if any, to stay his punishment, and another opportunity was offered to move the hearts of his judges, he lost it or threw it away. Had I been in his place, I might and should have lacked the dignity which naturally belongs to one of his high rank. Yet I think I should have found the eloquence and the wit to make a better plea for my life. The lords would like—nay, I saw their compassion in their eyes—they would like nothing better than to save him; yet he will not help them. Why, oh! why, did he not remind the house that he had been brought up, in the very Court of St. Germain—to believe that England was longing for the prince to return? Why did he not show them that he could not know

the temper of the country, and must needs believe what he was told?"

"Alas! he is no orator; he repeated only what he had said before, that he had no guilty knowledge of any plot. Further: than this, that the friends of the prince would gladly bring him back; that his joining the insurgents was unpremeditated; and that, in order to secure submission, he became a hostage. All that had been said before, and it availed nothing. I saw the faces of the lords look at each other and grow hard. Why, what could they do when the prisoner did so little? So they put him back and called the other six, of whom Lord Wintoun alone obtained a respite for further preparation of his defense."

Mr. Hilyard then gave me, as well as he could recollect it, Lord Cowper's speech on pronouncing judgment. This speech has been admired as a masterpiece of judicial oratory. I know not how that may be; it was pleasing, no doubt, for the Whigs to hear of the wickedness of the rebellion; we are never tired of hearing those sins denounced which we never practice; but for the lords awaiting their sentence, methinks the discourse might have been more merciful if it had been shorter.

"As for their reception of the sentence," said Mr. Hilyard, "no hero of antiquity could bear his condemnation pronounced with greater coolness and courage than was shown by all. Methought as Lord Derwentwater followed the jailer from the bar—this time the edge of the ax turned towards him—so marched the constant Regulus to his doom; with such a face, set with the courage which is neither insensibility nor braggadocio, did the great Socrates go to drink his poison. My heart burned within me to kneel and kiss his hand."

"When," I asked, "must they suffer?"

"I know not; they talk of a fortnight. It is thought that by this great example the Government will show their strength. If they were not strong, it is said, they would not dare to strike so determined a blow. As for the rest, the plain gentlemen, it is thought, even by the most revengeful, that they will be suffered to escape with their lives at least. But, Miss Dorothy, let us not trust to chance. Remember, the next trial, after Lord Wintoun's case is concluded, must be his honor's. Suffer me to go talk with Mr. Pitts."

"Not yet, Mr. Hilyard. Give me yet a week or two."

I was told afterwards by Lady Cowper, from whom I learned a great deal, that the unhappy Lord Derwentwater, being under examination by the council, did himself much harm in his replies concerning a certain letter from the prince. In this letter his highness thanked him for the transmission of some moneys, said kind things concerning Colonel Thomas Radcliffe, and spoke hardly of Mr. Will Radcliffe, another of my lord's uncles, who lived in Rome. The letter, which was intercepted I know not how, also furnished particulars concerning private persons, which enabled the Ministry to seize upon various papers of consequence. The prisoner seemed to the council to trifle with them, treating the letter as an invention and a trick. Possibly he did this, out of the great kindness of his heart, in order to avoid implicating others, because no one that I know ever had the least doubt that he kept up a correspondence with the prince, his old playfellow. I cannot understand how Lady Cowper (who took all her opinions from her husband) could speak of his answer as showing what she called ill manners and foolish cunning. Certainly a man must try to screen his friends, and the council must have known on what terms the prince and Lord Derwentwater had always been.

I have long considered and often debated with Mr. Hilyard the case of this trial, and the reasons why Lord Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure alone should have been executed, seeing that neither was worse than the other five, and that one of them was better (so to speak), because he might have brought into the field so many hundreds of men, and he brought none. Mr. Hilyard, who is now a confessed Whig and all for the Protestant succession, agrees with me that King George at first intended to sacrifice the whole seven, with as many gentlemen as he decently could, in order to strike terror.

"We must remember," he said, "that, until hangings began in Liverpool and Preston, not one of the people in the North, whether prisoners or at large, believed that the king would dare hang any, so great was their delusion as regards the strength of the cause. But when the king saw how many of his friends would be struck, and their affections alienated by the deaths of these great lords, he began to consider which among them had the fewest friends. These were Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure. As regards the former, his title was of so recent date that he had few cousins among the lords, and his education having been abroad he had no friends at all among the peers. Therefore, it was resolved at last (even Lord Nithsdale being reprieved on the very day of his escape) that these two alone should be done to death."

## CHAPTER XXXVII.—FRANK'S ATTEMPT.

AND now, indeed, if anything was to be done, it was the time. As for my lord, he was already making his preparations for leaving the world, having little hope left of reprieve or pardon. Terrible as it is at any age, even when one is old and spent, to leave the light of the sun, the solace of friends and children, and those joys which belong alike to every time of life and to every condition; most terrible of all must it be to give up the world, which is full of every kind of joy and delight, to those who can command them, when one is young, a husband and a father, rich, beloved and happy. Yet to this Lord Derwentwater cheerfully resigned himself.

I suppose that never in the history of this coun-



try have condemned prisoners found so many friends as these six lords. Great lords and noblemen, Whigs all—that is to say of the offended side, besieged the throne (occupied by a German duke) for mercy, while even their public journals, and those red-hot pulpits which had bawled so loudly for revenge, now considered with horror the prospect of spilling this noble blood. Even the Princess of Wales, moved with womanly compassion, resolved to do her best, difficult though it was, to save one of the six, and chose Lord Carnarvon for the object of her mercy. In the end, he was suffered to go free, but his honors were attainted, and he became a simple Scottish gentleman. As for the Countess of Nithsdale, the thought of her gallant rescue of her husband always makes my blood to boil, because our own scheme, which was so safe and easy, was put out of our power by the act of Providence, as you shall learn presently. Lady Nithsdale did not, however, resort to this stratagem until she had first tried every method. She even waylaid the king on his passage to the drawing-room from his own apartments. She held in her hand a petition, drawn up by her husband, and as he passed she threw herself at his feet, crying out in French, so that he could not pretend not to understand that she was the unfortunate Countess of Nithsdale. He made as if he would pass without attending, but she caught at the skirt of his coat; he tried to tear it from her hand, and actually dragged her on her knees (was not this an act of kindly clemency?) to the very door of the drawing-room, where two of the officers seized her, one by the waist and the other by the hands, and so tore her from his majesty's presence.

Lady Derwentwater fared no better, except that, with a cruelty only equaled by James II. when he saw the Duke of Monmouth after trial, the king consented to receive her. The unhappy woman fell upon her knees (it was on Sunday, after divine service, when the heart should be naturally open to compassion, as being just absolved from sin and still repentant), and thereupon, in a kind of rapture, implored the king for mercy. Those who were present and heard her have declared that never could they believe a woman able to speak so movingly, with such eloquence, such art (as it seemed, but it was only the art of great love and great misery), such passion. Those who were with her wept aloud, and even among the gentlemen there was not a dry eye or a face unmoved—excepting only the king. While every heart was bleeding he alone stood listening with hard eyes and fixed lips, and presently suffered her to be led away without a word of hope. Her husband, he was resolved, should die. He was the youngest, the noblest, and the best of all; he was no more deeply involved than the rest; but he was the friend and companion of the prince; therefore, he must be sent to his doom.

Yet, I suppose, to show some pretense of clemency, on the following day—namely, Monday, the 20th of February, four days before the execution—two noblemen went to the Tower, and offered my lord his life if he would acknowledge the title of King George and adopt the Protestant religion. The earl refused (could a man of honor accept these conditions?), declaring that he would sooner lose his life than give up his faith.

The next day being Tuesday, they sent two Protestant ministers to the earl, begging that he would only send for some learned divine of the Church of England as if to consult on religious doubts. But my lord had no doubts, and would not pretend to any, even if thereby he might save his life. I could have wished, so that I could feel his future lot assured, that he had become a Protestant; but to pretend religious doubts, to sell his faith for a few transitory years, this would have destroyed for ever the noble image that lived in my heart, and put in its place a poor and contemptible creature, indeed.

Whilst the countess and her great friends were vainly endeavoring the release of Lord Derwentwater, others were resolved to attempt it, and would have carried it out in much simpler fashion but for fate, or rather Providence, which willed otherwise. Frank Radcliffe, like all persons in his sad condition, one day contemplated death with resignation, and the next looked forward with confidence to getting better in a few days. In one of the latter periods Jenny communicated to him her design, which we had hitherto hidden from him. Immediately he fell into a kind of fever in his anxiety to be the means of liberating his brother. He would go that very day; the next day then. There must not be a moment lost. What did it matter if he were imprisoned if only the earl could be saved? If he could not walk, he must be carried.

"Cousin Dorothy," the poor lad whispered, "my life has been of very little account. Let me do one thing, at least, before I die. Do not tell Jenny, because I think she loves me; but I believe that I am dying."

I told him (though I knew it was untrue) that he should not die, but recover and live; yea, that he should do this brave thing. But my heart sank within me, for he was now so weak that he could not stand upon his feet or hold up his head, and his cough was so violent that it seemed to tear him asunder. He had no ease except when Jenny was with him, which could not be in the evenings. She charmed away his cough, and laid him, by that magic skill of hers, in quiet slumber, during which, at least, he did not cough. I met the girl now without the repugnance which first I felt towards her, forgiving her deception in the matter of the sorcery at Dilston, and even forgetting that she was an actress, and seeing in her the only woman who was able to alleviate his sufferings for this poor dying lad. What matter now, that he was in love with her, or she so ambitious as to look for him to marry her?

(To be continued.)

#### LIFE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

It was in the Ludlow Street Jail, as most people remember, that the late William M. Tweed ended his brilliant career of rascality. The spacious and well-furnished parlor, erroneously called a "cell," in which he died, is at the present time occupied, or is supposed to be occupied, by a swindler of smaller calibre, but sufficiently notorious to maintain the traditions of the place—Ferdinand Ward. Miss Becky Jones, of newspaper fame, is also a boarder in the establishment, being gently detained there for the unwomanly offense of holding her tongue. The County Jail is, therefore, an object of more than ordinary interest at the present time.

The building stands on the east side of Ludlow Street, just north of Grand. It is of red brick, four stories high, with long windows running up the front, and is quite dingy enough to be in keeping with the squalid street. It is used only for the detention and incarceration of persons arrested upon civil process, or charged with crimes and offenses under United States law. The prison proper is an L, with four stories, or tiers of cells, and a basement, fronting on Ludlow Street. Its capacity is 125 prisoners, but this is rarely tested. At present there are about thirty-six, exclusive of the "boarders." There are a few "State" or Government prisoners, and a number of unfortunates whose long detention awaiting trial or investigation affords sad comment upon the law's delay. The cells are not large, but they open upon corridors well-lighted and plentifully supplied with air as pure as the street can give. The prisoners are permitted to look to their own aesthetic welfare by fitting up their straitened quarters with improvised daddos, friezes, *portières*, and other decorations, which produce quite a cheerful effect. There is a bathroom open to all, and a library, with an eight by ten "reading-room," where by the mellow light of the "prison gas" (vide illustration) the studiously inclined may pore over the dog-eared pages of history and fiction. Among the latter class, the writer looked for "How to Get Kien in Wall Street." It was not to be found. Evidently a moral censorship is exercised over the prison reading.

The prisoners have the freedom of the corridors during the day, and for an hour in the forenoon are allowed outdoor exercise in the yard—a bare, walled-in space, with two faint shadows of grass-plots, and a kennel which hints that any attempt at surreptitious exit "over the garden wall" would be frustrated by the watch-dog's honest bark. The "boarders" are persons who can afford to pay fifteen dollars or more weekly for various privileges and comforts tending to make durance less vile. They have roomy and pleasant apartments, and roam about "down-stairs" all day. When hard pressed by Summer's drought, they may resort to the "hole in the wall" which our artist has so sympathetically depicted. They also dine at the "warden's table." The prison fare is good and wholesome, its staples being beef, bread and vegetables. These, when brought in with solemn pomp at dinner-time, in the guise of soup, stew or roast, are much more appetizing than the traditional bread and water.

Friends visit the prisoners at the jail, and not infrequently the prisoner, if he be a Tweed or a Ward, is permitted to go out and visit his friends. Many incidents have occurred in Ludlow Street Jail which give a literal force to the lines of the poet:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage."

Our views of the famous jail and the accompanying typical character sketches will be of special interest just now, for to the vast majority even of New Yorkers Ludlow Street is but a name.

#### NOTED CONGRESSIONAL WHIST-PLAYERS.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times* writes: "I suppose the greatest whist quartet in Washington for many years was that made up of Garfield, Frye, Randall and 'Alec' Stephens. The House Committee on Rules, of which they were members, met at Long Branch in the Summer of 1878. They began playing there, Frye and Stephens against Garfield and Randall. Stephens played a wonderful game. Bolstered up with pillows in his chair, he would sit by the hour without becoming wearied. After the first two or three turns he had an unflinching power of telling where the cards were held. He hated to have a poor partner, for it disturbed his calculations, but with Frye he was always content and serene. Frye is a strong, impulsive player. When winning his face beams like a child's, but once behind and it becomes a serious affair. Then he is uneasy and restless until a few lucky deals put him ahead again. Stephens and Frye were in excellent contrast, for the former never apparently took the slightest interest, save as his eyes lighted up occasionally at a remarkably strong suit. Garfield never concealed anything. His plays were always open. Only once did he ever try leading from a "sneak." The look that met him from Stephens was such that it was never known to happen again. Randall, in whist, as everywhere else, is cold and calculating. He does not play a scientific game, but a well-sustained one, and is a safe partner. You can see that the four are pretty well balanced. But Frye and Stephens won. Frye was fortunate and Stephens skillful. Day after day they kept ahead. Afterward, when the four returned to Washington, the games were kept up. Twice a week regularly, the others would go down to Stephens's old-fashioned parlor at the National Hotel, and there play exactly up to midnight. Of course, they had varying fortune, but in the long run the first winners came out ahead. The morning afterward, members would always ask them as they appeared at the Capitol how the games of the night before resulted. Every Winter up to the time Garfield was nominated for the Presidency the four kept at it, but then it was broken off, with the intention of resuming after he was once fairly seated in the White House. But he was shot so soon that the plan came to nothing. Stephens wanted to keep on and to fill Garfield's place. Harry Smith, the Journal Clerk of the House, was taken. Very soon afterward Stephens was elected Governor of Georgia and went away, never to come back. With his departure the series dropped, and Frye still ahead. Last Winter several Senators including Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Sherman, Morrill, Warner, Miller, Aldrich, and others, made up a club and played often, but it is not continued. Sherman is one of the best players in the Senate. Ben Harrison is reputed to be, but I never heard of his playing. Senator Bayard likes to take a hand, but he has not the book knowledge that some of his brother Senators boast of. But the critical scientists on this subject are not so numerous as they were in the Senate a few years ago, when half the members were

noted hands. No man ever loved the game more than old Judge Thurman. With his old red bandana on the table to dry his face with, he was alternately in the highest state of exultation and despair. At times Mine. Thurman would find it necessary to take a seat by his side with her quiet "Don't grow excited, Allen," to keep her husband in his chair.

#### THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

METALLIC chrome is found to be, of all metals, the worst conductor of heat.

THE texture of sponges is said to become denser and finer the higher the latitude of their place of growth.

DR. J. M. ANDERS, in the *American Naturalist*, demonstrates the exhalation of ozone from flowering plants, and thus furnishes a sanitary reason for their multiplication in cities.

M. CORSON, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, says that a piece of borax weighing two or three grains will, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth of a singer remove all trace of hoarseness.

POLAR spots observed on Venus by M. E. L. Trouvelot seem to be permanent, although they vary greatly in brilliancy, and are often rendered invisible by the distance of the planet towards superior conjunction.

A PHOTOGRAPHER at Versailles is said to have invented a method of taking photographs which retain all the colors of the scene reflected on the lens. Similar discoveries have previously been announced from Germany and in England.

HONIGMANN'S fireless locomotive, with the caustic-soda condenser, has been used regularly since March 31st, for passenger traffic between Stolberg, near Aix la Chapelle, and Wurfelen. The locomotive when charged, it is found, will go for twelve hours.

THERE has lately been constructed by MM. Chailiot and Gratiot, of Paris, a new tool to which they have given the name of the bi-radial drilling machine. The arm is joined or hinged in the middle so that the drill can be brought to any point on the table without shifting the latter. Bevel gear transmits the power.

THE new ships now built in Maine have many appliances unknown to the shipbuilder of a quarter of a century ago. They have steam engines which can be used to pump water out of the hold, to raise the anchor or to load and unload heavy articles. Their masts and rigging are of steel.

A CONTRIBUTOR to a London scientific paper says that a very simple and effective way of coloring a meerschaum bowl is by painting it while you are smoking, and after it becomes warm, with the creamy surface of good milk (or with cream), by means of a common hair pencil, which brings out the brown and yellow colors beautifully, and as by magic.

DR. N. A. RANDOLPH, in a paper on the digestion of infants, reprinted from the "Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia," proves experimentally that many infants under three months can digest starch foods; that no broad and general statement can be made as to the period at which infants begin to digest starches; and that the physician can be absolutely certain that a farinaceous ingredient in the diet of a young infant is beneficial only by an analysis of the dejecta under such diet.

FRENCH public prizes are something worth having. The following have just been awarded by the Academy of Sciences: M. Legrand du Saulle, \$2,000, for medico-legal studies on epilepsy and the value of wills made by insane or hysterical testators; M. Fauvel, \$1,000, for studies on cholera; MM. Strauss, Roux, Nozard and Huillier, each \$2,000, for studying the cholera in Egypt; and MM. Gaston Tissandier, Duroy du Brignac and V. Jatin, \$600, for advancing the science of aeronautics.

M. P. REYNARD has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences some important experiments on the influences of great pressures upon various forms of animal and vegetable life. Beer-yeast, after exposure for one hour to a pressure of 1000 atmospheres, was not killed, and was afterwards able to set up fermentation in a solution of sugar. Algae, after exposure for an hour to a pressure of 600 atmospheres, were still able to decompose carbonic acid in the sunlight. Infusoria were submitted to 600 atmospheres for half an hour; they appeared at first torpid, but rapidly recovered. Mollusks similarly treated recovered more slowly. Leeches at the same pressure appeared to be dead, but recovered in a few hours. With crustaceans, such as *Tammarus puba*, the phenomena were identical, but the recovery more rapid. Fishes without swim-bladder survived a pressure of 200 atmospheres, but perished at 300. These experiments illustrate the conditions of life at great depths in the sea.

#### DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

MAY 31ST.—In Boston, Mass., Harvey D. Parker, proprietor of the Parker House, aged 79 years; in New York, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 89 years; in Derby, Conn., J. H. Bartholomew, President of the New Haven and Derby Railroad, aged 69 years. JUNE 1st.—In New York, General Henry W. Benham, aged 67 years; in Old Point Comfort, Va., Samuel M. Shoemaker, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, aged 62 years; in New York, Jeremiah Milbank, a well-known banker, aged 66 years; in New York, General Mansfield Lovell, an ex-Confederate soldier and formerly a prominent citizen of New York, aged 62 years; in New York, Joseph G. Mills, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, aged 64 years. JUNE 2d.—At Mosquito Inlet, coast of Florida, General Orville E. Babcock, Engineer of the Fifth Lighthouse District, aged 43 years; in New York, William Coventry N. Wadell, connected with the law department of the Custom House, aged 82 years. JUNE 3d.—In New York, Stephen B. Gregory, a well-known Republican, aged 78 years; in New York, Deputy Tax Commissioner Peter Gillespie, aged 58 years; in Elizabeth, N. J., Benjamin Ogden, a descendant of John Ogden, the Puritan pioneer from Connecticut, aged 73 years; in Greenfield, L. I., Captain Alfred Lowber, one of the oldest and most respected of the old Liverpool packet-ship commanders, aged 69 years. JUNE 4th.—In New York, Alonzo Hitchcock, the well-known inventor, aged 71 years; in New York, Thomas C. Chalmers, M. D., a physician of extensive practice, aged 73 years; in Danville, Va., George W. Booker, for several terms a member of the State Legislature.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Duke of Marlborough has offered twelve of his pictures, including the Raphael and Rubens "Family Picture" to the nation for \$2,000,000.

OSCAR WILDE has abandoned æsthetic culture and become "an every-day young man." He was married in London on the 3d instant to Miss Lloyd.

JENNY LIND's oldest son has just married an English girl named Daniell. This is one more result of the Swedish Nightingale's sojourn in Northampton thirty odd years ago.

MRS. R. L. STUART, of New York city, recently deposited \$50,000 in the United States Trust Company to be used by the Children's Aid Society in building a lodging-house on the East Side for homeless boys.

ERNST VON HERSE WARTGEGG, the traveler, writes from Queretaro, Mexico, that the Government of that State has erected a large monument of red stone on the spot where the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th of June, 1867.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE left three sons. Two of these sons are now prosperous planters in Virginia. The third succeeded his father in the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, and has filled the position with credit for the last thirteen years.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sailed for Europe last week for a Summer vacation. Miss Kellogg has had three offers to go into English opera, and one for Italian opera for next season, but she has accepted neither, and has made no plans for the future.

THE anniversary of the death of General Garibaldi was celebrated throughout Italy on the 2d instant. A procession of anti-clericals marched to the capitol in Rome and laid wreaths of flowers upon the bust of Garibaldi. Statues of Garibaldi were unveiled in various parts of the country.

QUEEN VICTORIA is universally stated to have looked in better health and to have shown better spirits during her recent journey to Scotland than last year. She walked smilingly across the platform where the train stopped for breakfast, and occupied the substantial period of fifty-five minutes over that meal.

MR. IRVING sent to Mr. Barrett, upon the evening of the latter's farewell performance in London, the Order of St. George, worn by Edmund Keau as *Richard III.* Attached to the gift was a note that read: "My Dear Barrett—Sometimes just wear this around your neck as a token of love and remembrance from your friend ever, Henry Irving."

THE Evangelical Christians of India have sent an urgent request to Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit India. The Irish Protestants have likewise sent them a monster petition to conduct evangelistic services throughout Ireland. The petitioners declare that the country is ripe for such a movement. Notwithstanding their appeals the evangelists are disposed to devote the next few seasons to the United States.

SAMUEL W. SWEET, who died recently at Jamaica Plains, Mass., left public bequests to local institutions amounting to \$240,000, including \$50,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital and \$20,000 to the medical department of Harvard College. The residue of his estate, which is estimated at \$500,000, is to be divided equally between the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Massachusetts Home Mission Society. The American Board has also an individual bequest of \$100,000.

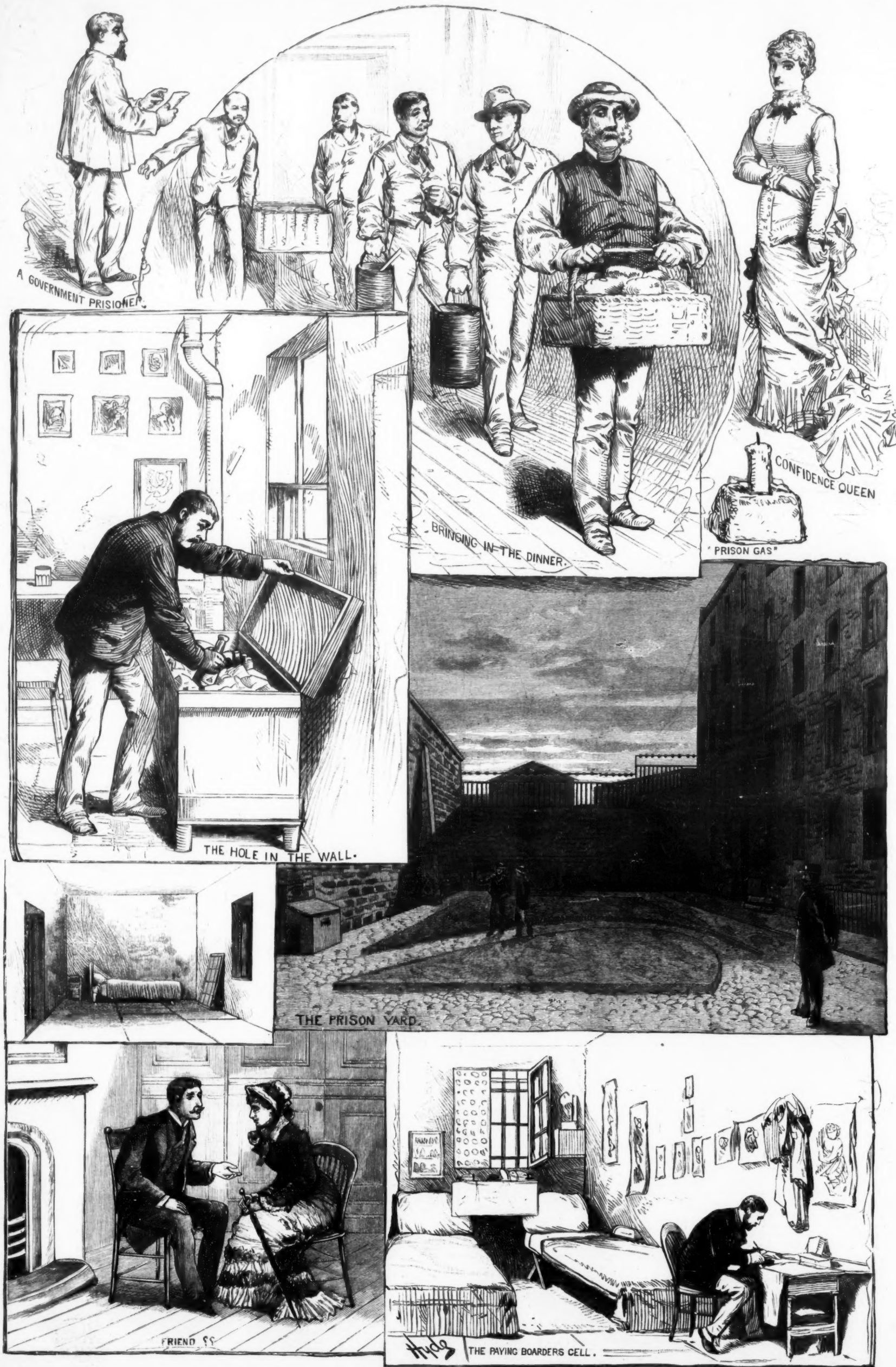
WITH the death of John Lawrence, who died lately in the New Orleans poorhouse, a noted character in Farragut's famous battle in Mobile Bay passes away. When the war broke out Lawrence was the captain of a schooner plying along the Gulf, and his familiarity with the coast induced Farragut to employ him. He was second pilot of the Federal fleet when it approached Mobile, but a change of programme a few hours before the engagement made him famous as the pilot of the *Brooklyn*, the first vessel of the Federal fleet to enter Mobile Bay.

MRS. AGNES STORRS VEDDER, who recently gave her seventh and last ballad concert of the present season, has proved herself a delightful acquisition to the concert stage. Under the guidance of Mr. William Courtney, the voice and style of this charming singer have developed marvelously. Her concerts during the past season have pleased numerous and critical audiences, her execution of "The Orange Girl" being especially brilliant. The future is full of promise for her artistic career. Her concerts will be resumed in the Fall, and will, undoubtedly, be among the features of the musical season.

THE late General Orville E. Babcock, who, with Levi P. Luckey, of Baltimore, and B. P. Suter, of Washington, was drowned June 2d off the coast of Florida while superintending the building of a Government lighthouse, was graduated from West Point in 1861, and served with distinction throughout the late war. He was the faithful aide-de-camp of General Grant, and his confidential adviser until March 4th, 1876. In November, 1875, he was indicted by the Grand Jury at St. Louis for complicity in the notorious Whisky Ring frauds, but was acquitted in the following February. After his retirement from the White House General Babcock was appointed on March 12th, 1877, Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District, a position he held at the time of his death.

MISS CORNELIA MARGARET SEWARD, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Seward, and granddaughter of the late Secretary Seward, was married on the 3d instant to Frederick Innis Allen, at the home of the bride's parents in Auburn, N. Y. The house in which the wedding occurred was built in 1810 by Judge Miller, Secretary Seward's father-in-law and law partner, and since the latter's death has been known as the "Seward House." It is situated in about eight acres of ground in the heart of the city, and is surrounded by tall trees, some of which were planted by Judge Miller's mother, the wife of a revolutionary officer. The trees were a delight to Secretary Seward, and here he entertained Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John Van Buren, President Johnson, the Chinese Embassy and other distinguished guests. The house has a fine, large hall and stairway, finished in woods brought from Alaska, and at the head of the stairs is a room hung with portraits of all the monarchs of Europe. The wedding is the first that has taken place in the house for fifty years, the bride of last week being married on the golden wedding anniversary of her great-aunt, a sister of Judge Miller. Frederick W. Seward, the bride's uncle, was among the guests, and was the only one who was present at the ceremony fifty years ago.





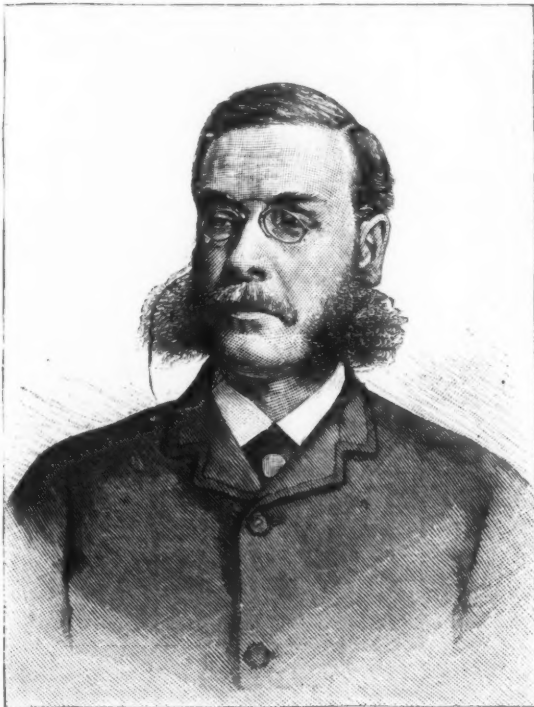
NEW YORK CITY.—THE LIFE OF PRISONERS IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 267.



HON. EMILE HENRY LACOMBE,  
CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK.

HON. EMILE HENRY LACOMBE, who has just been appointed Corporation Counsel of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of George P. Andrews to the Supreme Court Bench, is yet a young man, having been born in this city January 29th, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1863, and two years later from the Law School of that institution. On that occasion he won the \$200 prize for excellence in Constitutional Law. After two years he began the practice of law, and so continued until 1875, when he entered the Corporation Counsel's office under William C. Whitney. He was prominent in preparing and arguing several of the important Tweed Ring suits, and was associated with Messrs. Whitney and Andrews in the large suits in which the city has been from time to time interested. His nine years' experience in the Law Department of the city gives him a peculiar fitness for the responsible position to which he is now advanced, while his integrity affords a guarantee that he will faithfully guard the important interests intrusted to his care. Mr. Lacombe is a member of the County Democracy in the Seventh Assembly District, but has taken no active part in politics. The unexpired term which he fills will expire in December next.



NEW YORK.—EMILE HENRY LACOMBE, RECENTLY  
APPOINTED CORPORATION COUNSEL.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—HON. JOHN B. HENDERSON,  
PERMANENT PRESIDENT.  
PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.—SEE PAGE 262.

A NOTABLE SANITARIUM.

IT is a peculiar feature of our civilization that, with a large increase in the average length of human life, the number of feeble, suffering or chronic invalids has also increased. There would seem to be a connection between these two facts. The inference is reasonable that they are due to more careful methods of treating the sick, by which life is prolonged, even if health is not fully restored. A larger faith in nature and less in drugs is everywhere displayed, both in the profession and out of it, and hospitals are consequently giving place to sanitariums and health resorts. The existence of sanitariums is especially noteworthy. North, South, East and West, in Europe and America, establishments of this kind are springing up, the effort to preserve or regain health by living healthfully being a more or less prominent feature of all of them. Rest and freedom from care, diet suited to

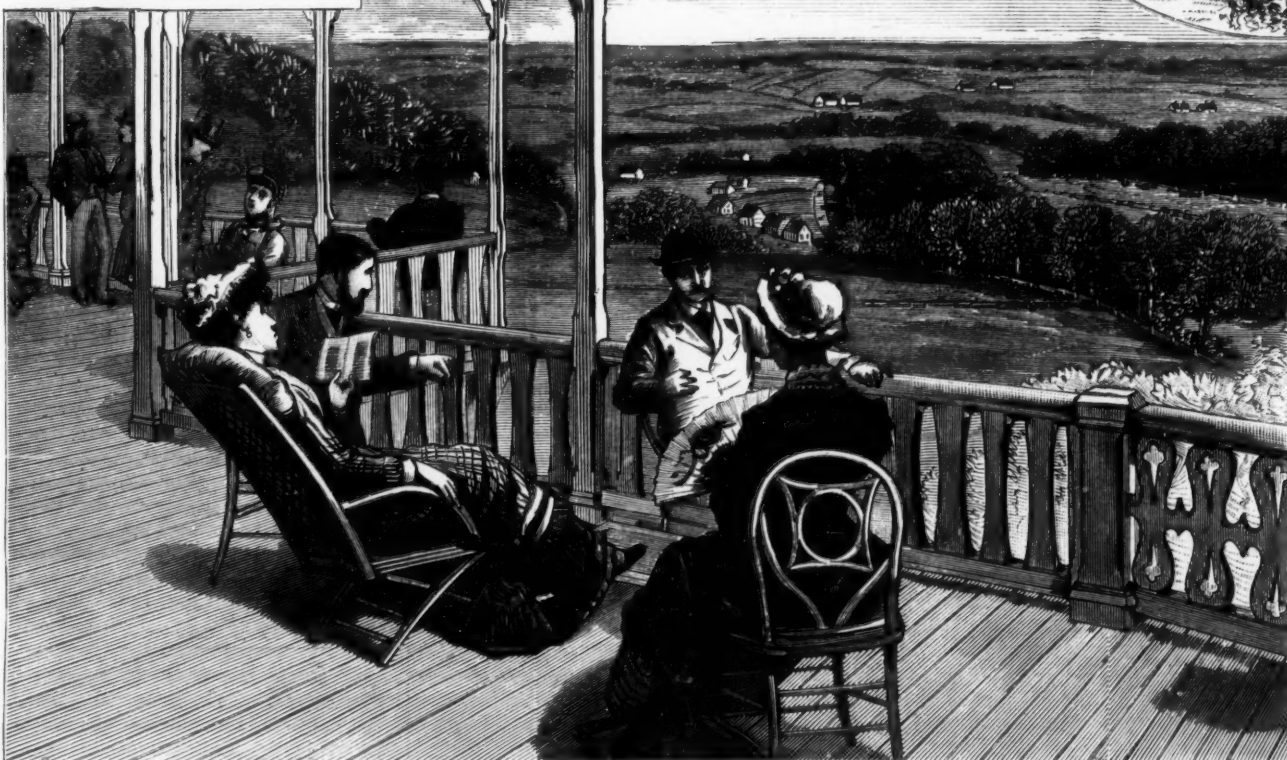
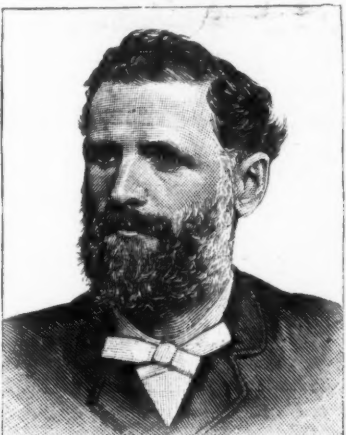
the individual case; exercise, including gymnastics, the movement-cure, the health-lift, massage, etc.; change of scene, with the inspiring influences of mountain or seashore; baths in almost endless variety; electricity, etc., are all employed to recuperate the wasted energies of the tired, the debilitated, or sick. Upon this principle of recuperation, what is good for a sick man is good for a well man, and it is consequently a notable fact that those who are well soon come to seek sanitarium life as a means of keeping well, as well as the sick to get well.

We present elsewhere an illustration of one of the most noted of these places, which is worthy of more extended notice than our space will permit. Situated within four hours' ride of New York, and two hours of Philadelphia, it possesses, nevertheless, a climate and atmosphere that rivals any on the continent. It is believed to be equal, if not superior in these respects, to California or Colorado for the Summer; while the mildness and equability of climate during the Winter is very striking. Without malaria or mosquitoes, with a scenery equal to the Catskills, with water soft and pure from living springs, with a perpetual round of glorious days and cool nights for six months in the year, and withal lying at our very doors, it constitutes just the place for the valetudinarian, no matter what the cause of his feebleness.

We present also excellent likenesses of the founders and present

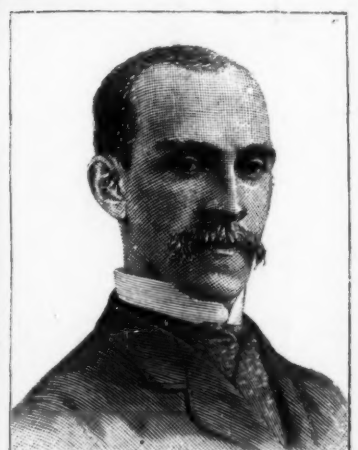


REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—JOHN A. MARTIN,  
SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.  
SEE PAGE 262.



Robert Walter, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—THE WALTERS' SANITARIUM AT WERNERSVILLE, BERKS COUNTY.—FROM SKETCHES AND PHOTOS.



Richard D. List, Financial Superintendent.



managers of this place. The Drs. Walter, husband and wife, are not only indefatigable workers in their chosen field, but are physicians of extensive culture and wide experience. Though still in the prime of life they have been for over a quarter of a century earnestly studying the best methods of regaining and maintaining health; at the same time they have been engaged in applying their methods to the thousands who have sought their aid. Beginning with the water-cure in 1858, they have been connected nearly the whole time with health institutions in which the subject of treating sick people by hygienic agencies has been studied in its varied phases, until, imbued with the spirit of a new practice, they undertook the establishment of a new sanitarium, which now, after seven years of untiring industry, has come to be one of the best establishments of the country. Mr. Richard D. List, business manager, has latterly become associated with these pioneers. The Drs. Walter are extensive publishers of hygienic literature. Their magazine, *Health*, has a large and increasing circulation. Thousands of our readers who spend time and money at seashore and mountain resorts, where little or no attention is paid to sanitary surroundings, would be much benefited by varying their habits and trying the virtues of a hygienic life at a sanitarium so admirably located and constructed as that herein referred to. The system of detached buildings, in accordance with the spirit of sanitary architecture has been adopted for health, giving better opportunities for sunlight and ventilation than are usually found. We are told that the institution comprises some two hundred and forty acres of grounds and over twenty buildings, and has a large patronage, both Winter and Summer. The medical superintendent may be addressed at Wernersville, Berks Co., Pa.

#### SUMPTUOUS FURNITURE OF AN EASTERN NABOB.

A PARIS correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: "An Eastern nabob, the Rajah Daji Raj, has ordered from a noted furnishing establishment a set of furniture and mirrors for a suite of three rooms, with hangings and curtains for the twelve windows, at a cost of over six hundred thousand francs. The furniture consists of divans, square and stiff, with straight upright backs. The seats are about four feet wide and without springs, and at first sight one wonders how any one could sit on such uncomfortable-looking things, forgetting that the East Indians sit cross-legged. These divans will accommodate three persons. The chairs are exactly like the divans, only they are for one person. The value is in the costly coverings, which is of plush, in the colors of crimson and peacock green, and satin in the same shade of the green, embroidered in gold—not gilt, but real gold—with bullion fringe and cords and tassels of the same precious metal. On the seats and back of the divan and chairs the plush is drawn as straight as a carpet; but as the divans are for three persons, they are upholstered accordingly. The centre of each seat is one of colored plush, with a square border of the other color around it, with the outline of the gold cord. The backs are the same, but have three square cushions, which can be used at pleasure. From the seat to the floor fall festoons of the two colors combined. The hangings for the windows are gorgeous in the extreme. The under curtains are of plush, the two colors combined, embroidered in gold and trimmed with the bullion fringe, and held back by heavy cords and large tassels. The inner curtains are very large and of the peacock-green satin, entirely covered with the gold embroidery, and looped up high to one side. The tops of the curtains are finished by festoons combining both colors and materials. Between each of the windows are mirrors in three parts, divided and framed at the edges by massive gilded columns, which, joined in three arches over the tops, reach quite to the ceiling. They have heavy Indian ornaments, and the same design continues and adds an ornamental cornice to the top of the curtain. These, with the other ornaments and images, formed an ensemble of great beauty and richness, and one could easily imagine himself transported to some Oriental country, or in the midst of a tale of the 'Arabian Nights.' But, with all this magnificence and costliness, those square, stiff-backed divans and chairs without springs were not at all inviting, according to our European and American ideas of ease and luxury, even if they were covered with the most costly of material and embroidered with gold."

#### EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

At about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of April 23d, several of the eastern counties of England experienced a shock of earthquake such as has not been known in that country for centuries. The concussion lasted nearly half a minute. Essex and Suffolk were the scenes of the greatest disturbance. At Colchester the buildings were shaken and cracked, tall chimneys and church spires toppled over, and one or two persons were killed. In the private houses the greatest confusion prevailed. Tables were overturned, chairs fell upon the floor. The china and glassware in cupboards rattled together and were frequently shattered, while pictures and other ornaments upon the walls were loosened from their fastenings, and fell to the floor. The people were terror-stricken and rushed shrieking into the streets, where their cries and pale faces made a most impressive scene. Ipswich, Chelmsford, Southend, Shoeburyness and Bury St. Edmunds were among the places more or less disturbed. The wave passed from the south to the north. The *Globe* says that the shock was felt in the Strand, London. A business house, it asserts, was perceptibly rocked, so much so that the employees rushed into the streets. The telegraphic instruments were shaken, and the shock was felt in Cheapside and Fleet Street. The earthquake has caused a general feeling of insecurity and alarm throughout England.

#### FUN.

WANT OF FINISH—"I shall really have to part with you, Susan. You're so sketchy in your dusting!"

DUDE (posing for a bold, bad man)—"I does water taste, Miss Belays?" Miss B.—"It does mean to say they've brought you up all this time on milk!"

"PAPA, what is meant by an anomaly?" "An anomaly, my son," replied the father, "is a man who pays his gas bill without referring to the company as a thief."

A FIRE broke out in a Louisville church during services recently. It was with great difficulty that several of the congregation were awakened in time to save their lives.

#### WHY SUFFER PAIN,

WHEN, by using the Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. STANLEY & PALEY, 1109 Girard St., the chances are all in favor of your getting prompt relief—especially if the pain has its origin in nervous derangement? In neuralgia, sick headache, and the various affections of which these are among the most distressing, this new treatment acts with remarkable promptness. Write for pamphlet giving information about this Treatment, and it will be sent.

"So you have purchased a copy of my book?" "Yes; and I wouldn't sell it for twice the money I gave for it." "Then you like it?" "I am delighted with it. It will be out of print, you know, so soon, and I've got quite a craze for rare books."

DR. HAMILTON advises a smoke as a sedative, after a day of toil. But he recommends tobacco in its purity. That is where BLACKWELL'S DIAMAS LONG CUT comes in. Connoisseurs know that its flavor and fragrance are of nature, and not of art. They may be clumsily imitated, but never reproduced. In pipe or cigarette they always tell for themselves.

THE best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is ANGSTURIA BITTERS. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

SOME one says that no preacher has ever yet had the nerve to pray for the milkman. This is certainly a mistake. When a minister prays for rain he undoubtedly prays for the dispenser of the lactal fluid.

DR. TULLIO S. VERDI, of Washington, D. C., the celebrated author, Commissioner of the National Board of Health, etc., says Liebig Co.'s Arnica Extract of Witch Hazel is "invaluable." Cures Piles, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Painful Periods, Rheumatism, Colds and Neuralgia. Beware of cheap counterfeits.

#### BURNETT'S COCAINE

HAS RECEIVED UNIVERSAL INDORSEMENT.

No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best.

HALFORD SAUCE makes your food more nutritious.

#### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

#### PILES—PILES—PILES

Cured without knife, powder or salve. No charge until cured. Write for reference. DR. CORKINS, 11 East Twenty-ninth Street.

C. C. SHAYNE, Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince St., sends Fur Fashion Book free. Send your address.

## SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. 50 vials by mail for \$1.00. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

#### GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

#### NO MORE RHEUMATISM

Gout, Gravel, Diabetes. The Vegetal Salicylates, celebrated French cure (within four days). Only harmless specifics proclaimed by science. Box, \$1. Book and references free. L. PARIS, only agent, 102 W. 14th St., N. Y., and 1919 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

50 New Enamelled Chromo Cards for 1884, name on 10c. Prize with 3 p's. POTTER & Co., Montowese, Ct.



**Cuticura**  
A  
POSITIVE CURE  
for every form of  
SKIN & BLOOD  
DISEASE.

FROM  
PIMPLES to SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimples, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

#### The Record of the Past Year.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending May, 1884, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

#### DRAWING OF JUNE 12TH, 1883.

James Demorelle, Tremé St., New Orleans, \$75,000  
Gustave Rosenthal, Raleigh, N. C., 15,000  
Paid L. F. Servary, bookkeeper State National Bank, New Orleans, for account  
Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn., 10,000  
Frank Brown, Eastport, N. Y., 10,000  
W. B. Hutchinson, 12 Old Slip, New York, 10,000  
H. N. Pleasance, Cleveland, Ohio, 5,000  
James J. Walsh, 189 Varick St., New York, 5,000  
F. M. Ward, Pasadena, Cal., 2,000  
G. T. Kimberlin, Texas, Washington Co., Ky., 1,000

#### DRAWING OF JULY 10TH, 1883.

Lieut. Josiah Chance, Fort Lincoln, Dak., 30,000  
Gus Botto, Opera saloon, Cairo, Ill., and A. B. Gibson, conductor Cairo Division, Wash., St. Louis & Pacific R. R., Carmi, Ill., 15,000  
A. T. DeBaun, Cairo, Ill., 15,000  
Chas. D. Thompson, 32 E. 14th St., N. Y., 10,000  
Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery St., Boston, Mass., 5,000  
J. T. Moore, Burgin, Mercer Co., Ky., 5,000  
F. R. Hamilton, Toronto, Ont., 5,000  
S. T. Bartlett, Gainesville, Texas, 5,000  
H. Evert, 423 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., 1,300  
E. P. Lobach, 416 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa., 1,300  
M. Ditrchstein, 3 Chambers St., New York, 1,300

#### DRAWING OF AUGUST 14TH, 1883.

L. Silverman, 93 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 15,000  
W. T. Muse, Rocky Mount, N. C., 15,000  
Rev. Moses Zerovich, 544½ S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., 15,000  
Jack Graves, Stockell Engine No. 4, Nashville, Tenn., 10,000  
Gustave Bauman, Preble Machine Works, 38 and 40 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., 5,000  
Sam Selig and J. M. Littlehale, Selma, Ala., 5,000  
Wm. E. Oates, C. Willis, A. A. Prescott and Robert Payne, collected through Vicksburg Bank of Mississippi, 2,400  
I. V. Vondersmith, 229 Locust St., Phila., Pa., 1,300  
Michael Daly, Canton, Miss., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1883.

Mrs. Martha Livingston, Morgan City, La., 15,000  
J. W. Rape, cor. Marigny and Claiborne Sts., New Orleans, La., 15,000  
Charles L. Mayer, 160 Market St., Chicago, Ill., 2,400  
W. C. Merrill, Albert Lea, Minn., 2,000  
A. Miller, 721 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., 2,000  
C. F. Wildesinn, Round Valley, Cal., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF OCTOBER 9TH, 1883.

L. A. Hayer, for Mrs. M. P. Hayer, New York, 15,000  
Thomas Matterface, New York City, 15,000  
H. C. Richardson, collected through J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville, Pa., 5,000  
Mrs. L. Woolery, Philadelphia, Pa., 5,000  
M. C. Mitchell, 3108 M St., N. W., Wash'ton, D. C., 5,000  
E. M. Flack, Hopkinsville, Ky., 2,000  
Wm. Lowery, 124 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., 2,000  
J. J. Medding, Washington, D. C., 2,000  
J. G. Turner, cor. Common and Baronne Sts., New Orleans, La., 1,300  
Wm. H. Ford, 296 Dryades St., New Orleans, La., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 13TH, 1883.

M. A. Sacerdote, 50 St. Louis St., New Orleans, 15,000  
N. B. Phelps, 145 Berlin St., New Orleans, 15,000  
C. N. Coleman, Charleston, W. Va., 5,000  
Paid Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn., 5,000  
Paid Jules Cassard, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., 4,000  
Paid Wm. A. S. Moore, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., 2,400  
Robert Alexander, through Lockwood & Co., San Antonio, Texas, 1,300  
C. C. Fant, Madison C. H., Va., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF DECEMBER 18TH, 1883.

John Keyes Paige, care L. D. Alexandre & Co., 7 Nassau St., New York, 25,000  
T. McAuliffe, Savannah, Ga., 1,000

#### DRAWING OF JANUARY 15TH, 1884.

Henry Munk, 276 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., 2,000  
Sam Levy, Detroit, Mich., 2,000  
W. M. Lakey, Belle Grayson Co., Texas, 1,300  
Cohn & Feibelman, 102 Gravier St., New Orleans, La., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 12TH, 1884.

Frank Faciolla, Jacksonville, Fla., 15,000  
Herman Kirehner, Crystal Hotel, corner 4th and Berry Sts., San Francisco, Cal., 15,000  
Horace N. Hatch, 108 1st St., Boston, Mass., 15,000  
J. A. Solari, 64 Royal St., New Orleans, La., 6,000  
H. R. Hicks, Morganton, N. C., 5,000  
R. Frank Dodge, P. O. Box 385, Beverly, Mass., 2,000

#### DRAWING OF MARCH 11TH, 1884.

Henry Rivers, Foreman West Milwaukee Shops, St. Paul R.R., Milwaukee, Wis., 15,000  
G. Goldsmith, Columbus, Miss., 15,000  
Willie Trost, 15,000  
John Martell, 623 Sacramento St., George Bumm, care Barry, Baird & Co., C. P. Robbins, 512 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Cal., 10,000  
August Froebel, cor. B'way and Walnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo., 6,000  
James Wentzel, Pottsville, Pa., 5,000  
C. W. McCormick, Charleston, Ark., 5,000  
B. Speckels, Baldwin, Jackson Co., Iowa, 1,300  
Fred. Masten, 429 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., 1,300

#### DRAWING OF APRIL 8TH, 1884.

Albert S. Montgomery, Mount Olivet, Ky., 15,000  
J. O'Brien, Richmond, Va., collected through Lancaster & Lucke, 15,000  
Homer L. Bishop, San Francisco, Cal., 5,000  
Isador Isaacs, Modesto, Cal., 5,000  
R. D. Hendrickson, 319 N. Water St., Phila., Pa., 2,000  
Norman Saunders, Washington, D. C., 2,000  
Oscar Swenson, New York, 2,000  
Robt. J. Walker, Washington, D. C., 2,000  
Byron T. Holmes, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,300  
James Fox, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,300  
C. T. Deshields, Sherman, Tex., 1,300  
H. G. Tremborg, 558 N. 3d Ave., New York, 1,300

#### DRAWING OF MAY 13TH, 1884.

Isaac Haines, Engineer Memphis and Charleston R.R., collected through W. R. Rison & Co., Huntsville, Ala., 15,000  
B. J. Dorsey, 33 Jackson St., Memphis, Tenn., 15,000  
H. C. Drinkie, Lancaster, Ohio, 5,000  
T. S. Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co., Ky., 2,000  
Paid First National Bank, Columbus, Ind., 1,300  
S. Newman, 150 Henry St., New York, 1,300



## "ECLIPSE" EXTRA DRY.

The wealthy and those of refined tastes need neither French Champagne nor the German or Hungarian varieties; nor need they drink Catawba or charged wines, for the "Eclipse Extra Dry" Champagne, produced of the finest and most delicate grapes in the world, is to-day the most reliable champagne in the market, and all connoisseurs are rapidly discovering this.

Quarts, \$16.50; Pints, \$18.50; delivered free in any part of the United States. Sold by all responsible dealers.

FRED'K WM. LUTTGEN,

SOLE AGENT,

51 Warren Street, New York.

## B. ALTMAN & CO.

OFFER

### IMPORTED UNDERWEAR,

Embracing a most complete assortment of LADIES' CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

### FRENCH LINGERIE,

All HAND-MADE, and ranging from PLAIN GARMENTS to the MOST ELABORATE and TASTEFUL DESIGNS ever BROUGHT to this COUNTRY. All are EQUALLY PERFECT in SHAPE and WORKMANSHIP.

19th Street and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

## HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST

### KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side; Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Excesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles.

## HUNT'S REMEDY

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure, and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

## DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

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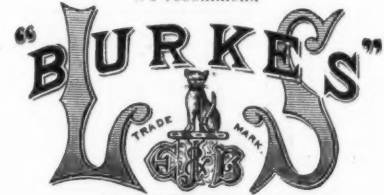
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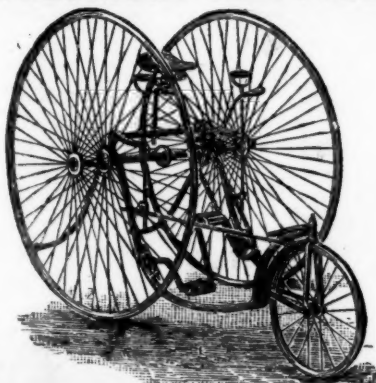
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